

# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

## MEMPHIS

is the gateway to the mixed feed consuming territory of the Southeast, while on the other hand it is admirably located to draw grain from the large grain raising sections of the Middle West and Southwest. This location, which is served by 12 trunk line railroads and the great Mississippi river, has greatly aided Memphis merchants in developing the feed manufacturing industry.

If there is further information you desire regarding this market, and how it can be of service and profit to you in the handling of your grain shipments, get in touch with any of these Merchant Exchange Members. They will gladly give you more Memphis Facts.

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## Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.*

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Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.\*

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Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.\*  
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Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.\*

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McReynolds, A. G., grain merchant.  
Southwest Grain Co., consignments, country run grain.

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Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.  
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Kamm Co., F. C., grain shippers.\*  
LaBude Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.\*  
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Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.\*  
Delmar Co., shippers.  
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.  
Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.  
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.\*  
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.\*  
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.  
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.\*  
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.\*

(Continued on next page.)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

## NASHVILLE, TENN.

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## NEW CASTLE, PA.

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Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.\*  
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., strictly brokerage.  
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.  
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

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Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., consignments.\*  
Taylor Grain Co., brokers.\*  
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United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Uplike Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

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Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.  
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & Co., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.\*

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Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*

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McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.\*  
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*

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## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Morton & Co., grain commission.\*  
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.\*

## ST. LOUIS, MO. (Continued.)

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Turner Grain Co., grain commission.\*

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Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.\*

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Stevens Scott Grain Co., receivers and shippers.  
Wallingford Bros., milling and export wheat.\*  
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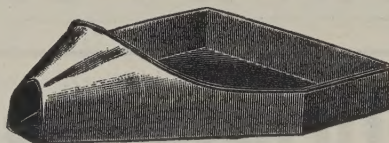
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Toledo

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The Executives of the Acquired Companies Have Been Retained as Managers

Specialists in Milling W heats.

Manufacturers of the HIGHEST QUALITY of POULTRY—DAIRY—HORSE—HOG FEEDS



Board of Trade  
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### RUMSEY & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Board of Trade

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### J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.

Grain Merchants

111 W. Jackson Boulevard

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## BARLEY WANTED

Two Rowed and Heavy White

*Send Samples*

*Also Send Samples Buckwheat*

### The Quaker Oats Company

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*Established Over Forty Years*

### Hulburd, Warren & Chandler

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### A. L. SOMERS

Successor to Somers, Jones & Co.

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Ship Us That Next Car

**O**UR advertisers are helping us to improve Grain Trade conditions. SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION, Mention G. D. J.

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"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

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125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG

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*Established 1877*

### Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

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### MARTIN & KNOWLTON GRAIN CO.

SUCCESSORS TO  
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**G**RAIN

### MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY

HANDLED ON COMMISSION  
BOUGHT TO ARRIVE  
SOLD FOR SHIPMENT  
EXPORT

ST. LOUIS

ST. JOSEPH

Carrying money to the bank becomes a habit with Advertisers who regularly use the advertising pages of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

"We Ship What We Sell"

### Powell & O'Rourke Grain Company

Operating Brooklyn St. Elevate

Buyers and Sellers of Corn

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"We Ship What We Sell"

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Grain and Hay

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MARYLAND

### E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

### Baltimore Grain Co.

Receivers & Exporters

Baltimore

Maryland



# DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

**T. D. Phelps Grain Co.**  
Wholesale Grain and Beans.

**The Summit Grain Co.**  
Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.  
Elevators: Denver, Cheyenne Wells and Arapahoe, Colo.

**O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.**  
Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

**Farmers Union Mfg. & Elev. Co.**  
Millers and Grain Merchants.  
38th and Wynkoop Sts.

**The Conley-Ross Grain Co.**  
Wholesale Grain.

**The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.**  
Grain, Hay, Beans.

**Rocky Mountain Grain Co.**  
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

## Denver Elevator

Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.  
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Board of Trade  
Members

## PEORIA

Board of Trade  
Members

**P. B. Miles**  
and  
**C.C.**

Established - 1875  
Incorporated - 1910

**Peoria, Illinois**

Handling Grain on Commission Our Specialty

**W. W. Dewey & Sons**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
33-35 Board of Trade  
Peoria, Ill.

**Turner-Hudnut Company**  
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers  
42-47 Board of Trade

## C. N. D. QUOTATIONS

A complete record of C. N. D. or Radio Market Quotations is invaluable for ready reference.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday . . . . . 192 . . . ." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley. Spaces for the market hourly and at close. Closing prices for previous week are listed at top.

Sixty sheets, printed on bond paper, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, are well bound in book form, with flexible pressboard covers—a year's supply. Order Form 97-5. Price \$1.00. Weight 14 oz.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

**RICHARDSON BROS.**  
Brokers  
Want Offers  
Grain - Flour - Mill Feed  
Delivered Philadelphia  
Either Export or Domestic  
The Bourne

**E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.**  
BUYERS—SHIPPERS  
**Good Milling Wheat**  
GREENVILLE - OHIO

**The Sheets Elevator Co.**  
**GRAIN—HAY—STRAW**  
Cleveland, Ohio

**L. W. FORBELL & CO.**  
Strictly Commission Merchants  
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS  
Consignments Solicited  
340-342 Produce Exchange, NEW YORK, N. Y.

**CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY**  
Receivers and Shippers  
**GRAIN**  
Consignments Solicited  
OMAHA

**E. P. BACON CO.**  
Grain Commission Merchants  
Sellers of Cash Grain and  
Field Seeds on Consignment  
MILWAUKEE—CHICAGO—MINNEAPOLIS

## SHIP US YOUR CORN, OATS AND WHEAT

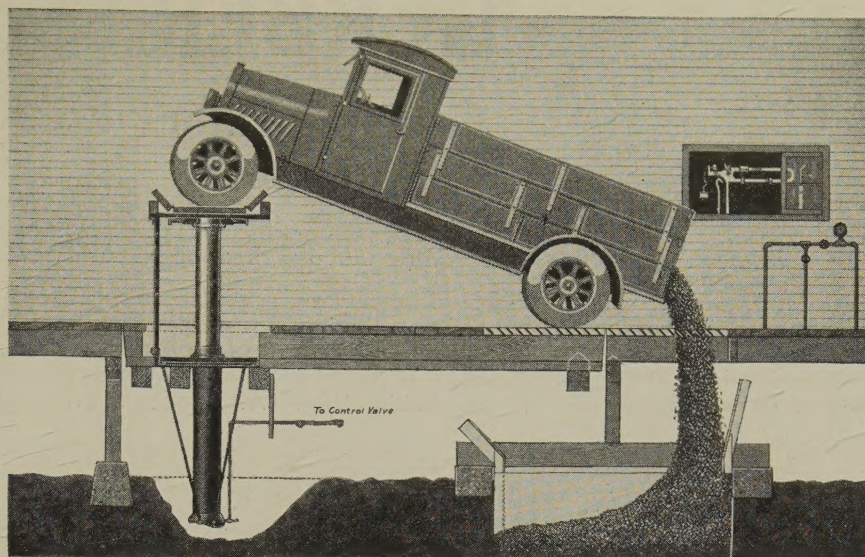
Regardless of its condition. We operate the Superior Elevator equipped with all modern machinery for handling grain.

**PRATT & CO., Operators of Superior Elevator**  
910 Chamber of Commerce Buffalo, N. Y.

Send Your Offerings to  
**JOSEPH A. ABEL**  
GRAIN BROKER  
D4 Produce Exchange New York, N. Y.

**SOME GRAIN DEALERS** have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.





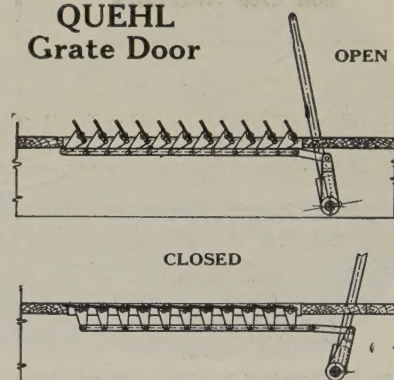
## Costs Less to Install and Less per Year!

**N**OTICE the extra large size of the piston and cylinder of the Strong-Scott Dump. This feature gives it more power and strength, greater rigidity and does away with framework. Its simple, sturdy construction means better and longer service.

### Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump

**Lowest installation cost.** No expensive concrete foundation is required. It hangs directly from the scale or may be suspended from the driveway timbers. The working parts come to you completely assembled, saving hours of work. Air tank, compressor and piping for normal installation included. Write for full information.

**QUEHL  
Grate Door**



Easily operated, weather tight, holds the heaviest loads.

Hundreds in use.

The quick, easy way to pass grain.

Simple to install. Replace your old heavy trap door with this strong steel grate.

Write for additional information and prices.

*Everything for Every Mill and Elevator*

**The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.**

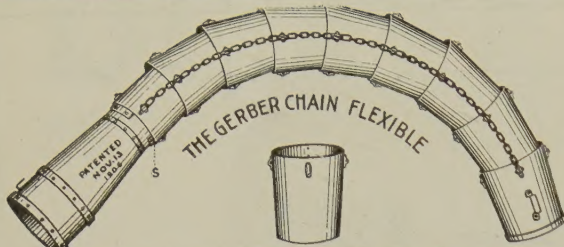
Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg







Gerber 4-lug Chain Telescope Flexible Car Loading Spout; either round or square head.

## GERBER

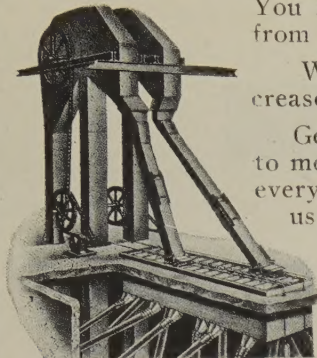
### Grain Elevator Equipment



Minneapolis "V" Elevator Bucket

The time is drawing near when you will overhaul your old elevator or build a new one. When buying equipment order from Gerber.

Our New Gerber double and triple distributing spouts are the only practical spouts for elevator legs of two or three stands. All legs can be used to elevate into one bin or car at the same time, or can be used separately. Only one spout is required to run from distributors to each bin. You have full control of your distributing. All spouts are operated from working floor.



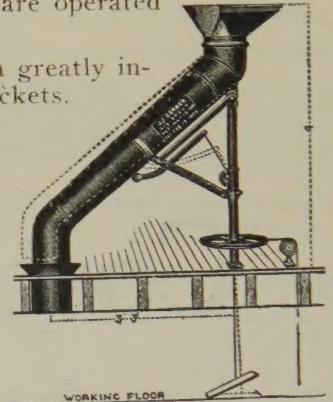
New Gerber Double Distributing Spout; with or without steel spout frame; also made for single and triple leg.

We manufacture the best "V" bucket made. You can greatly increase the capacity of your legs if equipped with "V" buckets.

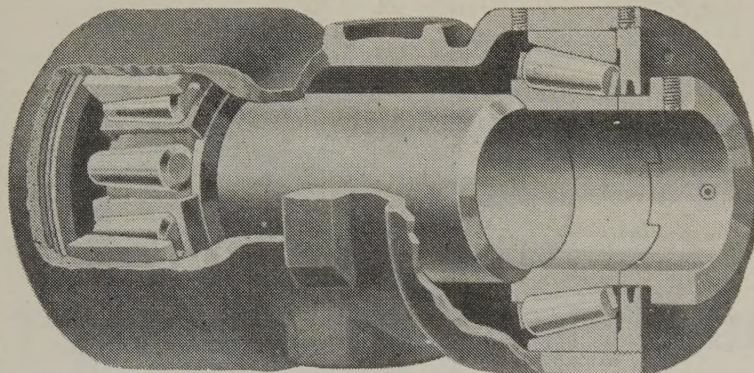
Get your elevator in order before the new crop starts to move. We can quote attractive prices on the best of everything in the grain elevator equipment line. Write us for catalog.

### James J. Gerber

128 Sixth Ave. South  
Minneapolis, Minn.



WORKING FLOOR  
The Gerber No. 2 Distributing Spout.



Several hundred bearings were required for the B. & O. Elevator job. Shaft diameter ranged from  $\frac{2}{2}$  15/16" to 6 1/2".

## This Is The Bearing

installed in the new B. & O. Elevator. It was the largest bearing contract filled in 1924 and for 15 years this bearing has been operating in mills and elevators. Its record is the engineers' assurance that it is the safe bearing to specify. Three times the capacity of automobile bearings size for size. Write for interesting information and prices.

### Wm. E. Pratt Mfg. Co.

190 N. State St.

Chicago, Ill.

## SULPHUR

Highest quality for bleaching grains. Guaranteed 99.5% pure and entirely free from arsenic. Quick shipment from mines or nearby stocks.

### TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES:

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New York  
N. Y.

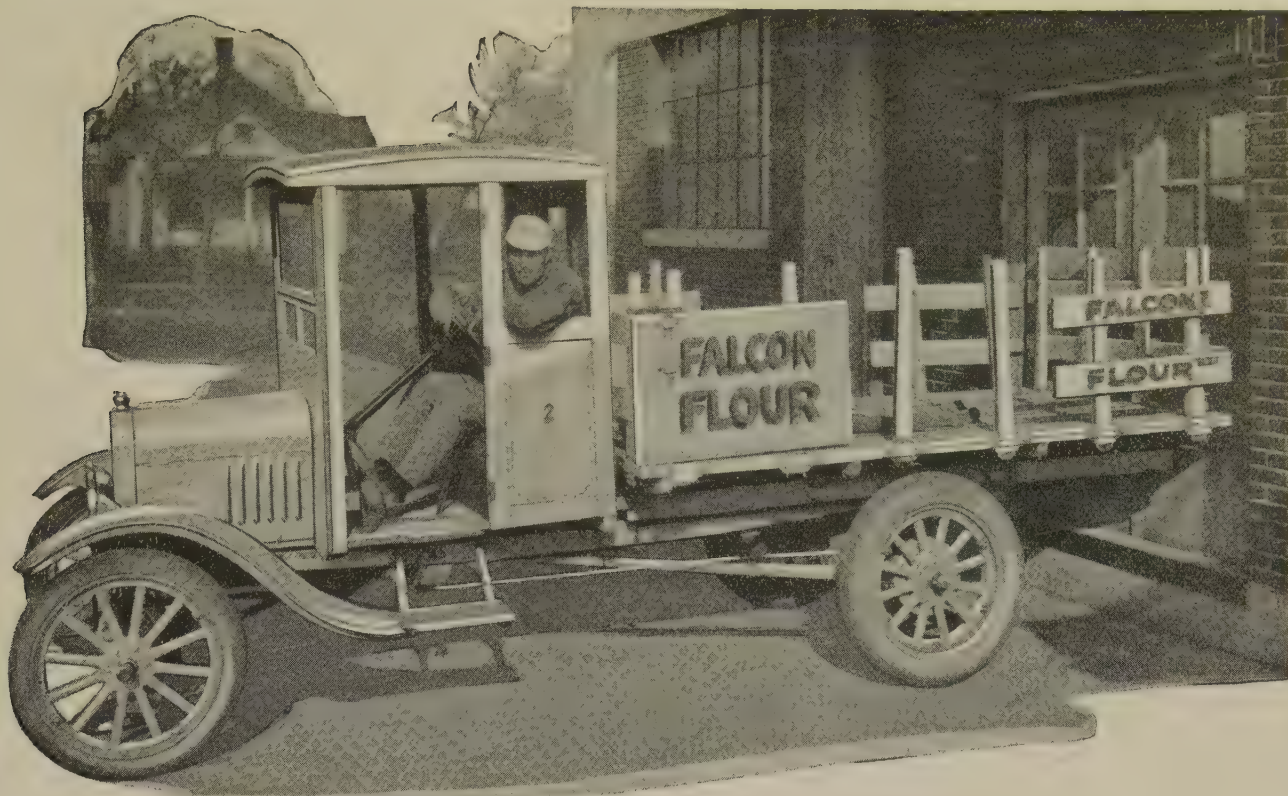
MINES:

Gulf  
Matagorda County  
Texas

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE:

F. W. Lewis  
7 So. Dearborn St  
Chicago, Ill.





## Ford Ton Trucks Cover Territory 57 Miles Square

*Each Truck Averages 50 Miles A Day!*

The Falcon Milling Co., Des Moines, Ia., gives preference to Ford Ton Trucks for quick delivery work. Ability to cover ground quickly and the low cost of operation permit five barrel orders as well as capacity loads to be handled economically.

The Ford Ton Truck is not only easily managed in heavy traffic but the short turning radius enables driver to load and unload quickly. Its construction is such that it can be backed conveniently close to a platform and can obtain

parking space from which a larger truck would be excluded.

The Falcon Milling Co., has used Ford Ton Trucks for two years and finds the cost of operation very low in comparison to heavier equipment. It is the experience of many millers that Ford Ton Trucks will outwork equipment of larger capacity because of the increased number of deliveries they make per day.

Let your nearest Authorized Ford dealer demonstrate how Ford Products can effect savings in your business.

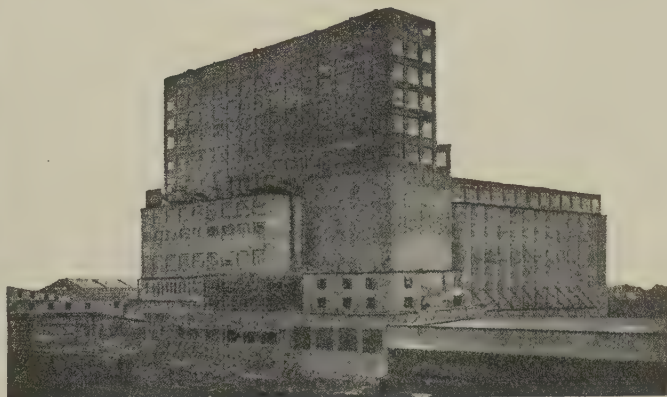
*Ford One Ton Chassis, \$365 f. o. b. Detroit*

# Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS



# Two Richardson Automatic Grain Scales



BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD TERMINAL ELEVATOR,  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. 3,800,000 BUSHELS

installed in the Marine Tower of this elevator weigh the grain unloaded from the bay boats into bins.

Automatic Shipping and Receiving Scales of all sizes for both  
Country and Terminal Elevators

## Richardson Scale Company

Passaic, New Jersey

NEW YORK

BOSTON

MINNEAPOLIS

CHICAGO

OMAHA

WICHITA

LOS ANGELES

MEMPHIS

# WELLER

## Elevator Buckets



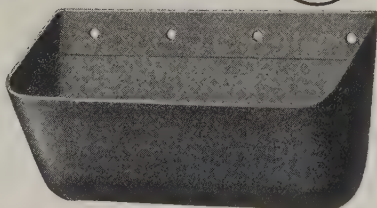
"V" Type

A bucket for high speed and perfect discharge



"Salem"

Weller Buckets are well made and will give the service



We Also Make  
Buffalo Favorite and Rialto Buckets  
and a Complete Line of  
Grain Handling Equipment

Write for prices

## WELLER MFG. CO.

1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

SALES OFFICES:

New York Boston Baltimore Pittsburgh  
Cleveland Detroit San Francisco

# WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Grain Tables
Agricultural Gypsum	Lightning Rods
Attrition Mill	Magnetic Separator
Bag Closing Machine	Manlift
Bags and Burlap	Moisture Tester
Bearings { Roller	Mustard Seed Separator
Belting { Ball	Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
Bin Thermometer	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Crusher
Buckets	Pneumatic Conveying Equipment
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	{ Oil Engine
Car Mover	{ Gas Engine
Car Fuller	{ Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cleaner	Radio Equipment
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Railroad Claim Books
Clover Huller	Renewable Fuse
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales
Conveying Machinery	Scale Tickets
Distributor	Scarifying Machine
Dockage Tester	Self-Contained Flour Mill
Drain Circulating Pump	Separator
Dump	Sheller
Dust Collector	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Dust Protector	{ Steel
Elevator Brushes	Silent Chain Drive
Elevator Leg	Speed Reduction Gears
Elevator Paint	Storage Tanks
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Testing Apparatus
Fire Extinguishers	Transmission Machinery
Friction Clutch	Transmission Rope
Grain Driers	Waterproofing (Cement)

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

## Information Buro

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



6 good reasons why  
you should install a

# Kewanee

ALL  
STEEL TRUCK LIFT

*All Steel*

Its *all steel* construction makes it as husky as a steel bridge. It handles the biggest loads without a murmur. There's nothing about it to get out of order. The first Kewanee Truck Lift built has been in service continuously and there have been **no changes or repairs made on it.**

*Roller Bearing*

The Kewanee is the only *real* roller bearing lift made. High grade steel roller bearings between the frames insure the lift raising and lowering *smoothly* and *with minimum power.*

*Patented  
Safety Guard*

The patented Safety Guard—an exclusive Kewanee feature—automatically rises and surrounds the wheel before the truck is raised. *No chance for accidents.* And when the lift is raised there is no crevice around it, into which a horse could get his foot.

*Riveted Steel  
Air Receiver*

Instead of the cheaper welded tank furnished with many truck dumping devices a *riveted steel air receiver* (husky and dependable) is part of every Kewanee.

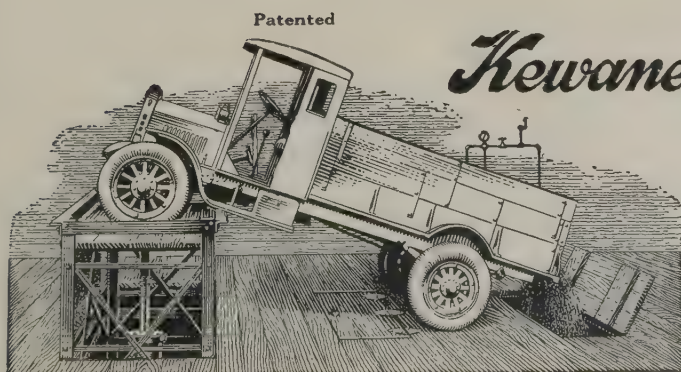
*Strengthens  
Your Driveway*

After a Kewanee is installed your driveway is stronger than ever. Seldom are more than three joists cut. These are spliced so the ends rest on the lift frames. All removed joists and flooring are used. So you have no costly timbers to buy.

*Installation  
Cost Low*

A Kewanee reaches you in four major units, completely assembled. You have no costly inclines to build, nor expensive alterations to make in your driveway. The actual cost of installing is so much less than for most truck dumps that the **final cost of a Kewanee is considerably less than for any other reliable device.**

*Sold and installed by most all good elevator  
contractors. If yours does not have blue  
prints and prices, write us direct.*



## Kewanee Implement Company

Kewanee, Illinois

*Southwestern Distributors*

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.



## 4 Big Savings

American High Speed Chains are the most economical means of power transmission known. These facts make them so:

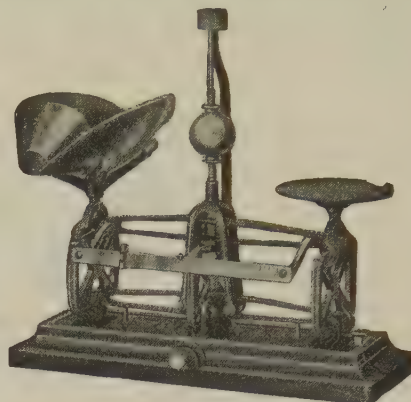
1. Running without initial tension and with practically no sliding contact, they transmit between 98 and 99% of the power applied.
2. Their heat-treated parts avoid delays in production.
3. Their simple construction eliminates costly repairs.
4. The wear on bearings, sprockets and chain are reduced to the absolute minimum.

Consult our Engineers

**AMERICAN**  
HIGH SPEED CHAIN CO.  
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

*Extensively Used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal and State Grain Inspection Departments, Grain Trade, etc.*

## GRAIN TESTING SCALES



No. 4000

**Used in Moisture Testing**

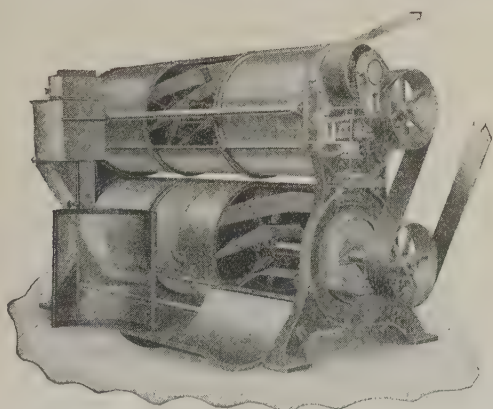
*Complete catalog No. 335G on request.*

**THE TORSION BALANCE CO.**

New York

Chicago

San Francisco



## Simple and Durable

The process of washing wheat, as carried out by the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is not a series of complicated steps. Simple, direct action is performed by a machine of few parts.

The simplicity of the process permits the use of a rugged design that assures great wearing quality. The only expendable parts are the perforated casings, which are of uniform size and easily replaced. The beaters, the framework, and all other parts have a length of life that is practically unlimited and will stand the most severe use for years.

Made by

**THE WOLF COMPANY**

Dept. J.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

## Receiving and Shipping Set of Grain Books

**Grain Scale Book** Size of page,  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$  inches. This indexed receiving book is designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages.

The book contains 252 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus having room for 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. Together with "Grain Shipping Ledger" it forms a complete set of books of high grade.

This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides, and its name is stamped in gold leaf on the front cover. **Order Form 23. Price, \$4.50. Weight, 6 lbs.**

**Grain Shipping Ledger.** Size of page,  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

Each book contains 100 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper and a 16-page index, thus affording ample space for a large number of accounts. Each page is ruled for 50 entries, giving a total capacity of 5,000 cars to the book.

This double page form, combined with "Grain Scale Book" makes an excellent set of books for country dealers who want high grade material and workmanship as well as practical convenience. It is cloth bound with black keratol back and corners. "Grain Shipping Ledger" is stamped in gold leaf on front cover. **Order Form 24. Price \$4.00. Weight, 5 lbs.**

**Grain Dealers Journal**

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# All Waterproofed —and a Yard Wide

**S**IX INCHES, a yard or six yards wide—it makes no difference how large the area or pour may be, Medusa Waterproofing will make every square inch of the mass *waterproof*.

Medusa Waterproofing is an *integral* waterproofing, a part of the concrete itself. Added to the mix and thoroughly distributed throughout it remains forever an insoluble water-repellent.

Medusa Waterproofing comes in two forms—powder and paste. Medusa Waterproofing Powder is a water-repellent, insoluble compound that is

added to the dry mix. Medusa Waterproofing Paste emulsifies readily in the mixing water. When added to the mix it unites with the excess lime, forming a compound identical in composition with Medusa Waterproofing Powder.

Both, used correctly, give exactly the same result—a waterproof concrete mass that will not absorb water.

*To the man about to build a new elevator Medusa Waterproofing offers positive assurance of dry pits and basements.*

*To the man now suffering from damp pits and basements Medusa Waterproofing offers a remedy.*

*To both we offer our services in solving your difficulties.*

Medusa literature telling just why concrete absorbs water and giving valuable specifications and tables on the use of Medusa Waterproofing, will gladly be sent to you upon request.

THE SANDUSKY CEMENT CO., Dept. G. J., CLEVELAND

*Manufacturers of Medusa Non-Staining White Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); Medusa Waterproofing (Powder or Paste); Medusa Gray Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); and Medusa Cement Paint.*

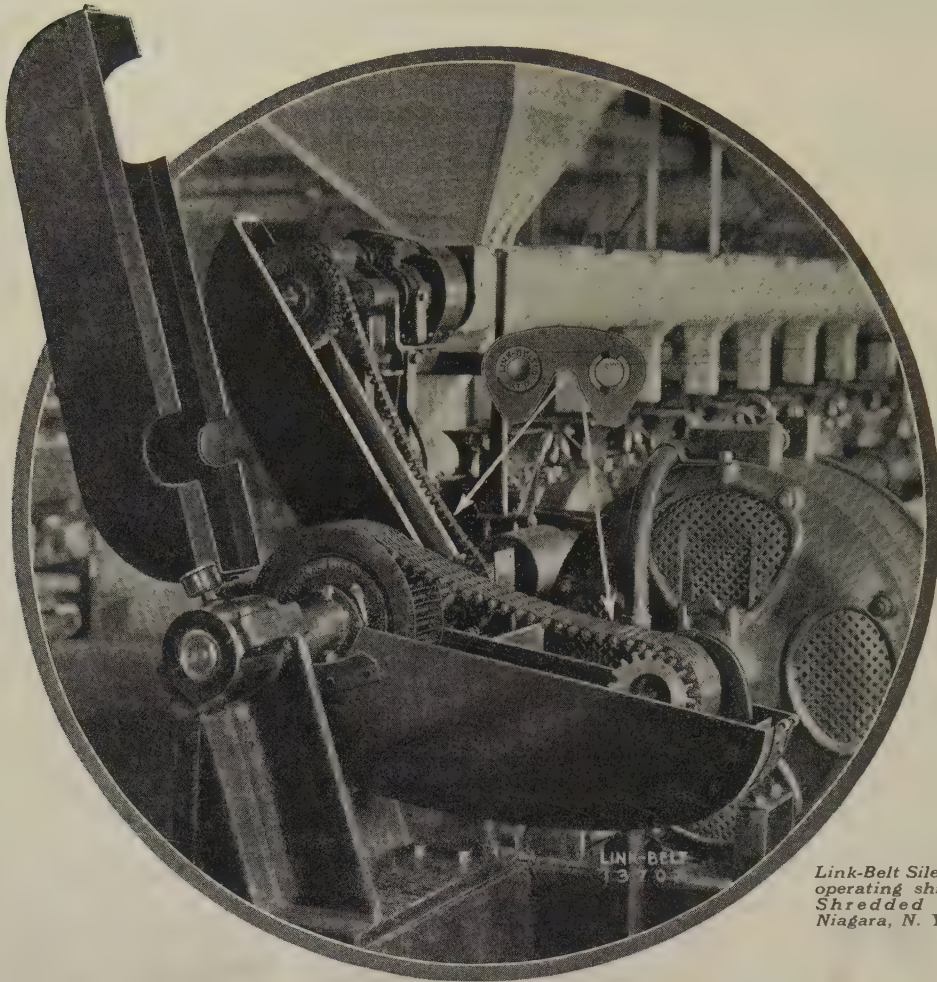
# MEDUSA

## WATERPROOFING

Powder or Paste







*Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive  
operating shredder at the  
Shredded Wheat Co.,  
Niagara, N. Y.*

## Flexible as a Belt— Positive as a Gear— More Efficient than Either

**L**INK-BELT Silent Chain is the ideal drive for Grain Elevator and Flour Mill machinery because it is safe, trouble-free, dependable, requires little attention and is 98.2% efficient on actual test. Send for 144 page Link-Belt Silent Chain Price List Data Book No. 125, which gives complete information. Address


### LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmission Machinery  
PHILADELPHIA, 2045 Hunting Park Ave. CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road  
Offices in Principal Cities

2090

INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. Box 85

# LINK-BELT

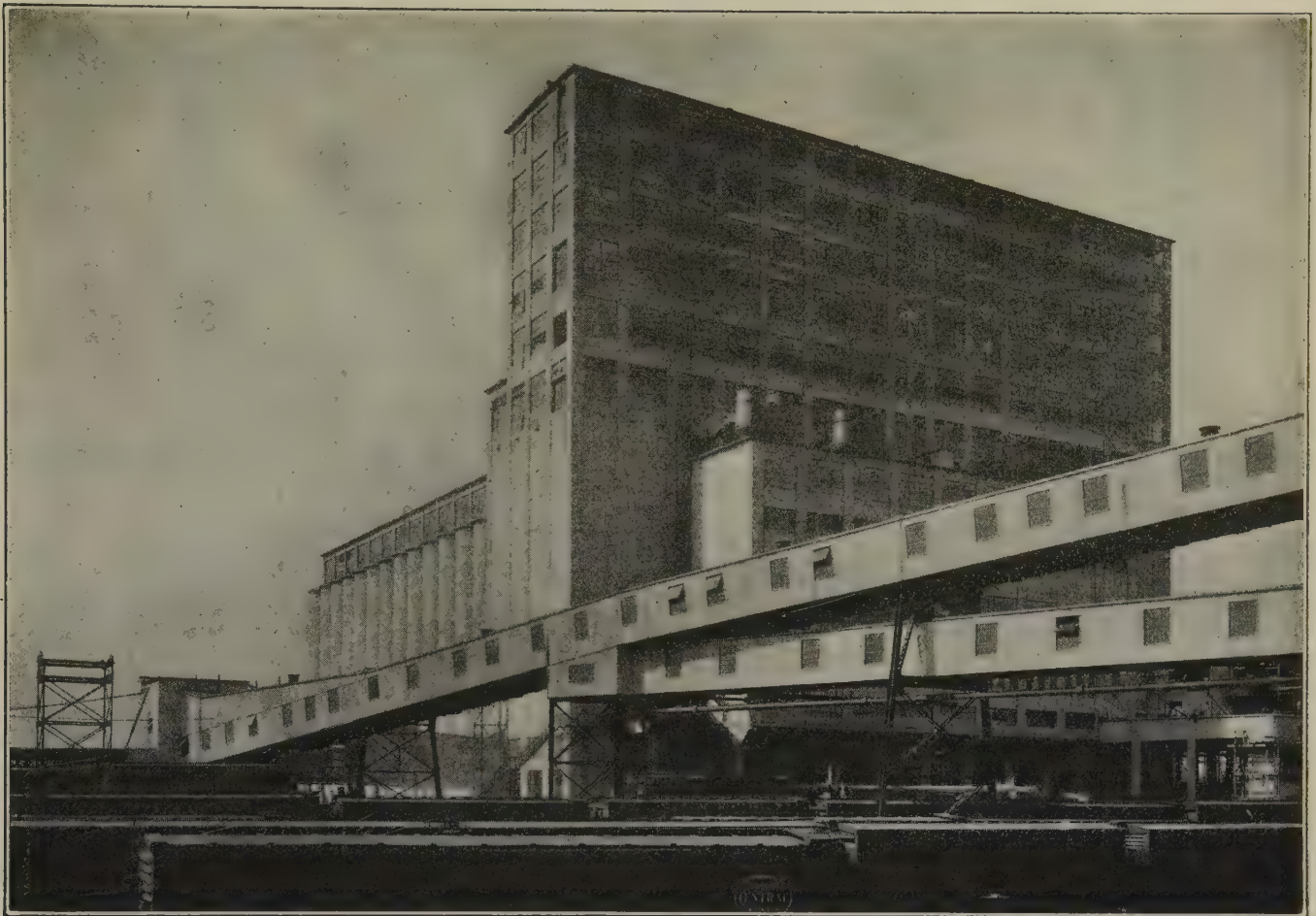
THIS YEAR  IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

## SILENT CHAIN DRIVES





"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Elevator, Locust Point, Baltimore, Md.

John S. Metcalf Co., Designers

M. A. Long Co., Constructors

L. A. Stinson, Consulting Engineer

L. P. Kimball, Engineer of Bldgs.

C. E. Wood, Supt.

IN the old B. & O. Elevator, which was destroyed by fire, six "Invincible" Compound Shake Receiving Separators gave such satisfaction that when this new plant, conceded to be the last word in elevator construction, was planned, the company's engineers and experts again selected

"Invincible" Separators and Oat Clippers

There are now working in this house, eight 4500-bu. "Invincible" Separators and two 1500-bu. "Invincible" Oat Clippers.

"Eureka" and "Invincible" Grain Cleaners

are invariably chosen because of their unusual worth.

Wm. Watson, 515—No. 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago  
J. Q. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

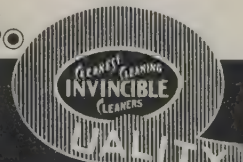
REPRESENTATIVES

Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.

Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City  
S. W. Watson, Osburn House, Rochester, N. Y.  
H. C. Purvine, 111 Fifth St., Bristol, Tenn.

## S. HOWES CO., Inc.

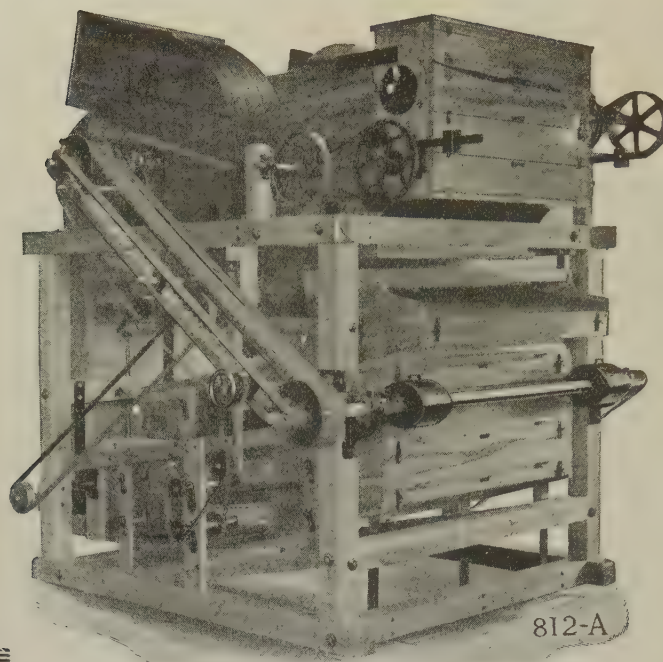
### INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England.





## Why Not Specialize in Seeds?

All that you require is a MONITOR Seed Separator at work in your plant. Then you can handle clover, timothy, alfalfa, wheat, oats, rye or any of the many field seeds and materially increase your local profits.

The MONITOR Seed Separator is fully equipped for the work, having two air separations, four runs of screens and seed coming from it pleases the grower, for it is clean.

You will find the MONITOR in use in most of the seed cleaning plants.

Consider the proposition and its effect in your local trade and then—Write us.

## Huntley Manufacturing Company

Department B

Silver Creek, New York

*Our Representatives At Your Service*

**Chicago, Ill.**

A. D. McPherson,  
411 Webster Bldg.

**Kansas City, Mo.**

F. J. Murphy, 732 Board of  
Trade.

**Dayton, Ohio**

W. B. Sutton, 337 W.  
Hudson Ave.

**Los Angeles, Calif.**

McKain Mfg. Co.

**High Point, N. C.**

C. T. Burton, 204 White Oak St.

**Portland, Ore.**

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**

A. F. Shuler, 218 Iron  
Exchange

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**

J. B. Ruthrauf, Hotel Bristol

**Winnipeg**

Will Hill, 217 Corn Exch.

**Philadelphia, Penna.**

B. L. Brooks, Hanover  
Hotel.

**Seattle, Wash.**

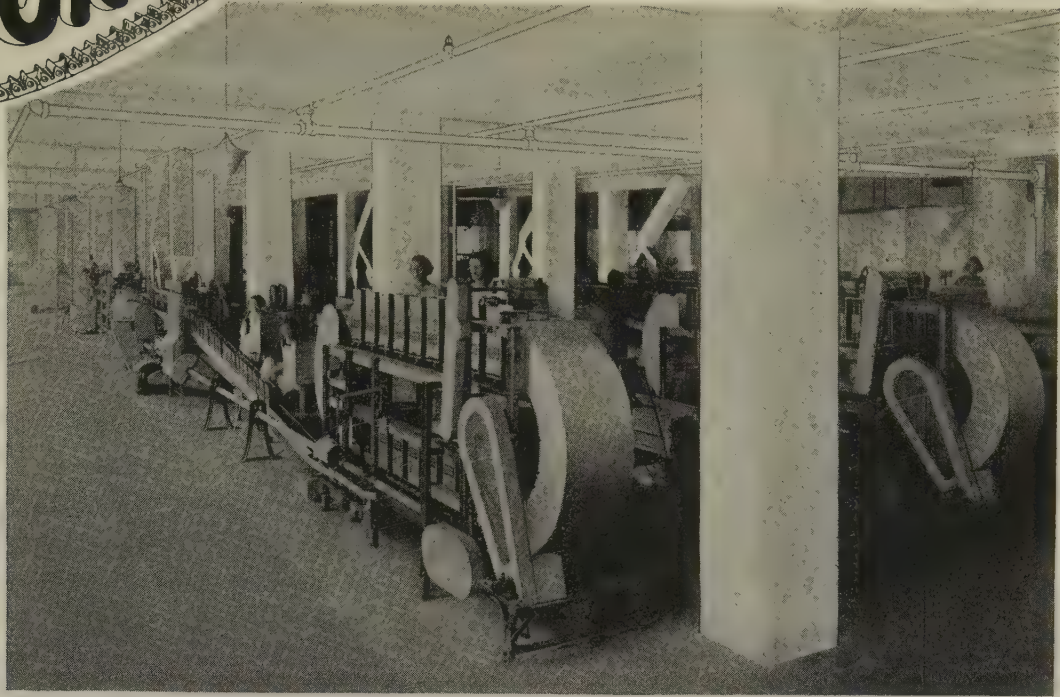
J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

**Canadian Plant:**

Tillsonburg, Ontario.



# MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



*View, showing a number of enclosed Morse Drives in the Packaging Department of the Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.*

## Another mill using Morse throughout

Like thousands of other mills and industrial plants, the Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich., makers of the well-known Grape-Nuts and Post Toasties depend on Morse Silent Chains throughout the plant for transmitting power from motors to driven machinery.

There's a reason why Morse Drives are so universally used by the industries' leaders.

Morse Drives are reliable. They transmit 98.6% of the developed motor power, and are just as efficient after many years' service as they are when first installed.

All trouble and delays due to breakdowns and repairs, needless expense, and replacements, customarily experienced with other forms of drive, are dispensed with.

The outstanding characteristic of the Morse Silent Chain is the Rocker-Joint construction. This substitutes rolling motion for sliding friction at the joint, minimizing wear and tear, and insuring long life.

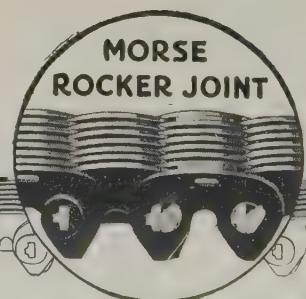
For complete information, consult the Morse Engineer in your territory.

### MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

*There is a Morse Engineer near you*

ATLANTA, GA.  
702 Candler Bldg., Earl F. Scott & Co.  
BALTIMORE, MD.....1402 Lexington Bldg.  
BOSTON, MASS.....141 Milk Street  
CHARLOTTE, N. C..404 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
Room 803, 112 West Adams St.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.....421 Engineers Bldg.  
DENVER, COLO.....211 Ideal Bldg.  
DETROIT, MICH.....7601 Central Avenue  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
413 Third Street, S., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK CITY....Room 1871, 50 Church St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 803 Peoples Bank Bldg.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.....Westinghouse Bldg.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Room 355 Monadnock Bldg.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Railway Exchange Bldg., Morse Chain Co.  
TORONTO, ONT., CAN.  
50 Front St., E., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.  
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.  
Dufferin Street, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.





# Columbian Rope Drives

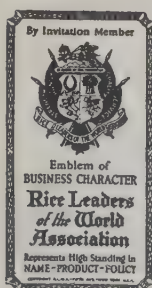


Do you know the advantages of a Rope drive over any other type of power transmission now in use? There are undoubtedly several places in your elevator or mill where the installation of a Rope drive would be very profitable to you, and make for greater economy in the transmission of power.

In the Columbian book of Rope Transmission, you will find complete information on the subject of Rope drives. It is a very readable and interesting book, and a post card will bring a copy to you.

Columbian Transmission Rope is giving excellent economical service wherever it is used. Our special Transmission Service Department will be glad to assist you with any power problems you may wish to take up with them. You will incur no obligation by using this Department.

Send now for the Columbian book of Rope Transmission.



## Columbian Rope Company

322-60 Genesee Street

Auburn, "The Cordage City" N. Y.

Branches: New York Chicago Boston New Orleans







## A "Known Quantity" in Modern Grain Elevator Equipment

**W**EBSTER service to grain elevator engineers and builders is based on an intimate knowledge of the grain elevator business coupled with an unusual ability to meet its particular conditions. This service has years of background, experience and development behind it. As a result Webster Grain Handling Equipment is a known quantity in modern elevator practice regardless of whether the equipment includes Marine Legs, Belt Conveyors, Elevators, Loading Hoppers, Spouting, or Power Transmission Machinery.

Engineers and Builders of Grain Elevators and Mills will therefore find it worth while to work with Webster Engineers on their grain handling problems. They will help you in selecting suitable equipment to meet your particular requirements. This service is at your disposal.

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY  
4500-4560 Cortland St., Chicago

# WEBSTER

Grain Elevator Equip-  
ment  
Belt Conveyors  
Car Loading Spouts  
Marine Legs  
Automatic Power  
Shovels  
Bucket Elevators  
Distributing Spouts  
Car Pullers  
Dock Spouts

Webster Inglis Limited, Toronto, Ont.





## Give us Telephones

Following the war, when business and social life surged again into normal channels, there came the cry from homes, hospitals, schools, mills, offices—"Give us telephones." No one in the telephone company will ever forget those days.

Doctors, nurses and those who were sick had to be given telephones first. New buildings, delayed by war emergency, had to be constructed, switchboards built and installed, cables made and laid, lines run and telephones attached.

The telephone shortage is never far away. If for a few years the telephone company was unable to build ahead, if it neglected to push into the markets for capital and materials for the future's need, there would be a recurrence of the dearth of telephones. No one could dread that eventuality so much as the 350,000 telephone workers.

Bell System engineers measure and forecast the growth of communities; cables, conduits, switchboards and buildings are planned and developed years ahead of the need, that facilities may be provided in advance of telephone want. Population or business requirements added to a community must find the telephone ready, waiting.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

**BELL SYSTEM**

*One Policy, One System, Universal Service*



**THE "STAR" WAREHOUSE  
BRUSH for Sweeping Grain  
from Cars**

Let us ship you a dozen of these on trial for 60 days. No charge unless the brush proves satisfactory. Send no money. Used by leading terminal elevators.

\$16.00 per doz. F. O. B. Minneapolis

**Flour City Brush Co.**

422 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.  
BROOMS—Extra heavy (43 lb.) warehouse brooms \$12.00 per doz., Minneapolis.

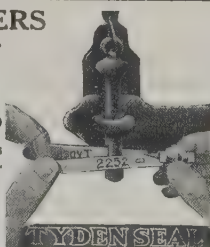
**10,000 SHIPPERS  
Are now using**

**TYDEN  
CAR SEALS**

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent  
**CLAIM LOSSES**  
Write for samples and prices

**INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.**  
Chas. J. Webb, Vice President  
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



**SIDNEY AND  
ELEVATORS MAN LIFTS**

They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work. Easily installed. For quotation give your requirements.

**SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG. CO.**  
Sidney, Ohio



## McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

Dumps either wagons or trucks.

Handles either short or long coupled vehicles.

One dump door is all that is required regardless of length of vehicle.

By extending track the one device will dump into several dump doors.

Can be operated by hand or power. Two Horse Power motor is sufficient.

No Mechanism under driveway floor.

Does not interfere with scales should dump be near or through scales.

Under full control of the operator at all times.

No delicate parts.

**RUGGED—DURABLE—**

**SUBSTANTIAL—PRACTICAL**

Many satisfied customers.

For Further Information Address

**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Bldg.,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

## WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

**BAD ORDER CARS**

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

**MUCH OF THIS LOSS** can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

**KENNEDY SYSTEM** of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

**WILL YOU NOT** give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

**THE KENNEDY CAR LINER &  
BAG COMPANY**

**HELBYVILLE, IND.**

Canadian Factory at Woodstock,  
Ontario





## “ . . . it costs no more” Type “S” Auto Truck Scale

Years of use have proved the outstanding superiority of the Type “S” Scale—first, in railway service; then, under the huge hoppers in hundreds of grain elevators. But the astonishing thing to engineers has been that with all the superiority of Type “S,” it costs no more.

Now this world-famous scale is available for the severe conditions of your auto-truck service—the tremendous weights, the concentration of loads on the rear wheels, the impact and shock of getting the truck on and off the platforms. Type “S” was designed for just such conditions. Thousands of these scales in use show that they are fast in operation and easy to keep in adjustment. Upkeep can be forgotten.

If the same money will give you better results, you want to know it. Our engineers will be glad to give you facts and figures, without obligation. Or mail the coupon for the booklet, “A Talk on Scales.” It contains valuable information every scale owner should have.

**Are you taking  
chances when you  
weigh motor  
trucks?**

Hundreds of scale owners are taking chances whenever they weigh a motor truck. Horse-drawn loads are practically evenly divided between the front and back wheels—motor truck loads are doubly severe because the weight is concentrated on the rear wheels. Wagon scale parts are subjected to strains they were never designed to withstand. Distortion and error are almost certain to follow. Even complete failure may occur.

Motor trucks are here to stay. Type “S” Scales are built to weigh them. Send the coupon for complete information and the booklet, “A Talk on Scales.”

# FAIRBANKS SCALES

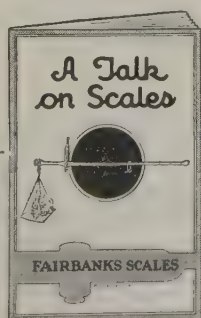
NEW YORK

Broome and Lafayette Streets

CHICAGO

900 South Wabash Avenue

*And more than 40 other principal cities—each with a service station*



This coupon  
will bring  
the interest-  
ing book,  
“A Talk on  
Scales.”

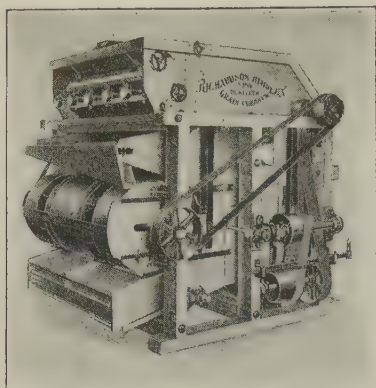
(Mail to office most convenient)

Fairbanks Scales, Dept. S-C-3  
Broome and Lafayette Sts., New York  
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Name .....

Address .....





## THE RICHARDSON "Simplex" Cleaner and Separator

for use in country and terminal elevators, embodies every essential feature of any and all cleaners and separators, and has many additional features not to be found on any competitive machine.

Wm. Haack, Mgr. Farmers Co-op. Ele. Co., Litchville, N. D., says:

It does far the best work of any Cleaner I have ever seen, it has a large capacity and is a clean machine to work around, there is no dust and dirt coming from it out into the room making a dirty mess around the Cleaner and filling your lungs with dust and dirt, it is an entirely different machine from the dirty, dusty man-killing kind of Cleaners I have used before.

Let us tell you more about this cleaner.

**RICHARDSON GRAIN SEPARATOR CO.**  
1179 15th Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.



Grain Mktg. Co.  
Chicago  
Northrup-King Co.  
Minneapolis  
Quaker Oats Co., 5  
Plants  
B. & O. Elevator  
Baltimore  
J. C. Hunt Grain Co.  
Wichita Falls, Tex.  
Santa Fe Elevators  
Kansas City  
Capitol Elevator  
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We have equipped 75% of the terminal elevators built or equipped during the last 20 years in the U. S. and Canada. You can profit by this experience.

Write us for particulars.

## Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

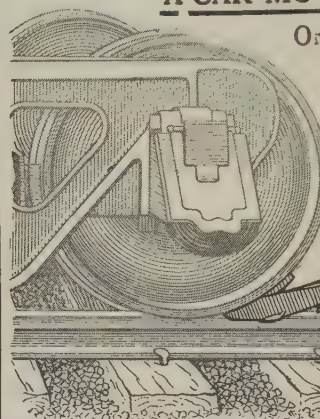
2542-52 W. 21st St.

Chicago, Ill.

## A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.



Get it from your dealer

The New Badger  
ADVANCE  
Car-Mover Co.  
Appleton, Wis.

Look for the word  
"New Badger" -- it  
identifies our product

## DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE PAINT

### PIONEER OF ALL GRAPHITE PAINTS

Lowers paint costs per year of service by providing efficient protection for a surprising period of time.

It is a natural combination of silica and flake graphite for the pigment. The vehicle is pure boiled linseed oil. This pigment is inert, aids in preserving the original elasticity of the vehicle, increases the thickness of the paint film, and has long life.

Dixon's Paint will not peel, crack or flake off and is not affected by rust-producing agents, such as fumes, acids, dampness, etc.

Write for Booklet 15-B.

**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.**

Jersey City, N. J.  Established 1827

## Confirmation Blanks Simple-Complete-Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and keeps the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5¼"x8¼".

Order Form 6 CB. Price 90 cts.

**Grain Dealers Journal**  
309 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### THE VALUE

#### OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.

Some supposed to be elevator *engineers* will tell you a concrete pit cannot be made water proof.

Would you buy an automobile of a vintage of ten years ago??????

Think this over when looking over plans.

**Younglove Construction Co.**

Sioux City, Iowa

We build concrete pits that ARE water proof.

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Designer and Builder of

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS

#### Minneapolis Steel & Mchy. Co.

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Steel Tanks for  
Grain Storage

#### CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain Elevator Construction at normal prices

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Plans and Specifications Furnished

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Designers and Constructors of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

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### ★ ★ ★ The Star Engineering Company ★ ★ ★

Specialists in  
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,  
Appearance, Strength, Durability  
and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

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#### L. J. McMILLIN ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

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For elevator and mill supplies we  
issue a net price catalog. If in  
the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.

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### RELIANCE Construction Co.

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Designers and Constructors  
of the better class of grain  
elevators—concrete or wood.

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Designers and Builders of

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated

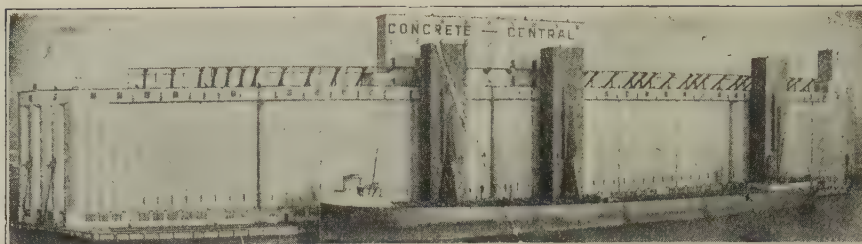
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS

GRAND-LACLEDE BUILDING

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Milland Elevator  
Corporation



Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by  
**Monarch Engineering Company**  
Buffalo, N. Y.

## The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

### Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.  
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you  
Why not now?*



**James Stewart & Co., Inc.**

Designers and Builders  
GRAIN ELEVATORS  
In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. E. Sinks, Manager  
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



## One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.  
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.  
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

### THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS  
Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn

## First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of



**Folwell-Ahlskog Co.**

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.



2,000,000 Bushel Elevator  
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill  
Office Building  
Power Plant  
Warehouses  
and other  
Buildings

Built by

**Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.**

Minneapolis, Minn.

Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.

## Ralston Purina Co.'s

500,000 bushel elevator and mixed feed plant including hay warehouses, hay grinding mill, office, molasses storage, etc.



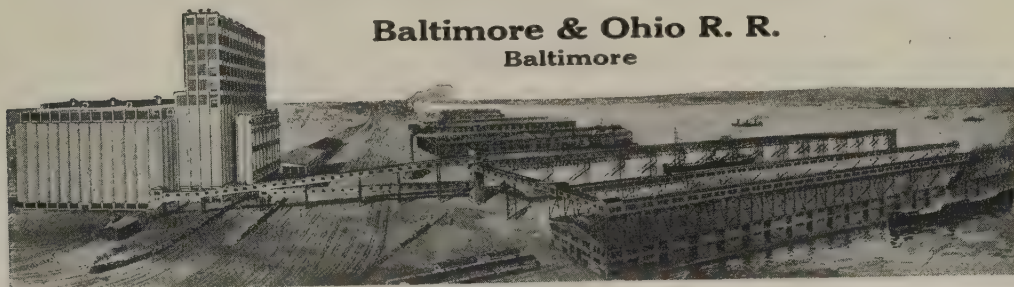
Grain Elevators—Flour  
and Feed Mills

Designers and Builders

**Jones - Hettelsater Construction Company,** 708-9 Mutual Building  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

*"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"*

**Baltimore & Ohio R. R.**  
Baltimore



**John S. Metcalf Co.**

Grain Elevator Engineers

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also at

Melbourne,  
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London,  
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(Kehlor Flour Mills, St. Louis, Mo.)  
51 circular bins.

*We recently built these elevators and many others of various shapes and capacities.*

We design and build Grain Elevators, Milling Plants, Seed Plants, Coal Pockets, Warehouses and similar structures.

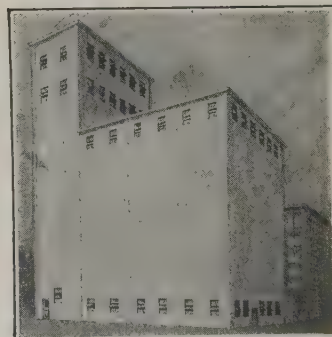
Many years experience.

WRITE US

**R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO.,**

320 Merchants Exchange Bldg.,

St. Louis, Mo.

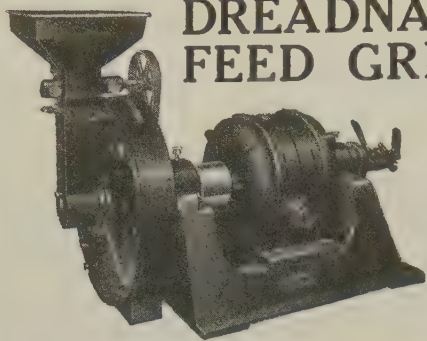


(H. C. Cole Mfg. Co., Chester, Ill.)  
48 square bins.

Write for booklet describing STONE'S VEHICLE DRAIN DUMP. It is portable—Will dump in any number of sinks.



## DREADNAUGHT FEED GRINDER



WELL  
KNOWN

WELL  
LIKED

### A GOOD INVESTMENT

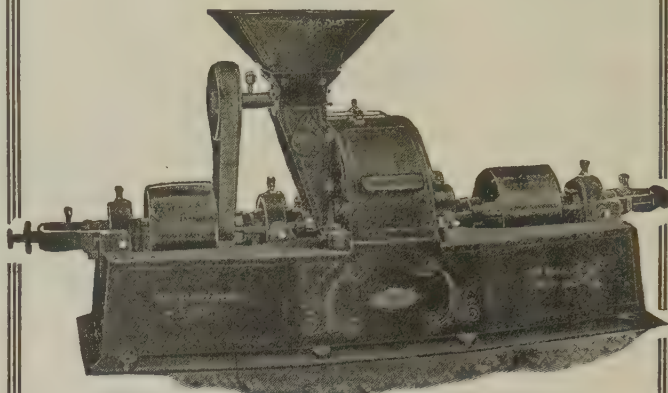
"Using up" an old, inefficient feed grinder is not economy. A DREADNAUGHT installation will soon return its cost in the larger margin of profit it will show.

An old feed grinder is a luxury, especially when competition is keen. Maybe YOU can afford it, but DREADNAUGHT owners spend their money some other way.

Trade in your old feed grinder for a DREADNAUGHT and bank the profits which are getting away. Write for prices and full description.

**BRYANT ENGINEERING COMPANY**  
PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

## The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings  
Scientific

Positive Feed  
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

**THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.**

Incorporated

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### AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

Tell your farmer friends about it! It increases crops. Carries insect poisons, preserves nitrogen in animal and poultry manure, etc. Write today for valuable book—free!

**THE GYPSUM INDUSTRIES**  
Dept. 94 844 Rush Street Chicago

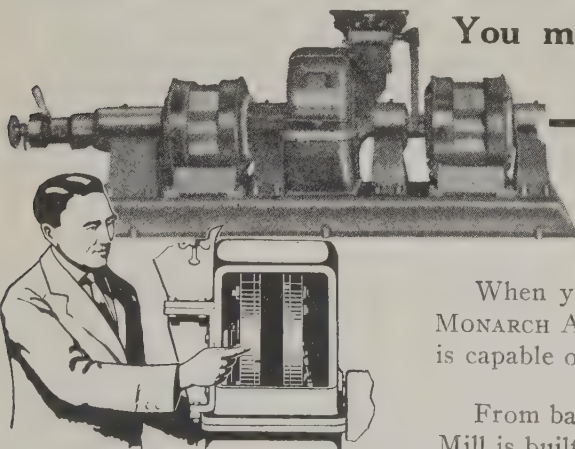
### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.  
**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



*For whatever you wish to know  
about equipment or supplies used  
in or about a grain elevator ask the*

**Information Bureau**  
Grain Dealers Journal Chicago, Ill.



**You make maximum profits from grinding when  
you use the MONARCH Attrition Mill—**

*—they are "always running and grinding  
the kind of feed your customers want"*

When you get a chance, take a look at the grinding parts of a MONARCH Attrition Mill—you will get a clear idea of why a MONARCH is capable of turning out a quality product, continually.

From base to pulley guide, the MONARCH non-trammable Attrition Mill is built with painstaking care. Each part is designed to produce fine and uniform feed with less upkeep expense—and the mill does it.

Catalog ID-123 explains this better built ball bearing Attrition Mill.  
Write for it—a sure step toward increasing your grinding profits.



**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., 1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.**

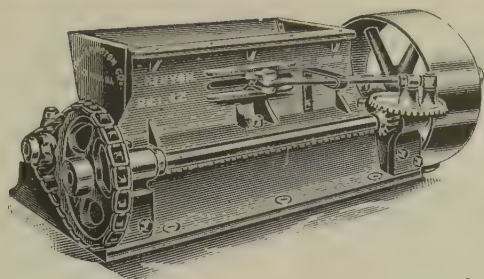
Chicago Office: 830, 9 South Clinton Street

Kansas City Office: 308 New England Building

**THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS**



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## More Than Ever—

will corn be ground, fed, and sold "on the hoof." That means a big business for the man who can grind this corn.

## KENYON CORN CRUSHER

shreds the corn—cobs, husks and kernels—to just the right size for your attrition mill. It handles 75 to 100 bushels an hour, regardless of condition—whether it be

Soft Corn Husked Corn  
Hard Corn Snapped Corn

and horseshoes, bolts, chains or monkey wrenches in the corn do no damage.

Write today for full information and prices, and be prepared to profit by this big business.

Burgess-Norton Mfg. Co.

535 Richards Street Geneva, Illinois

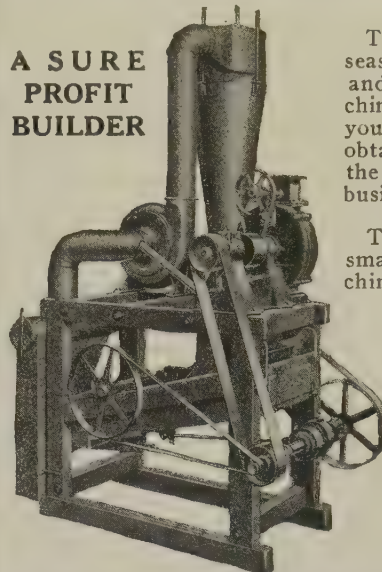
In the heart of the Corn Country

# UNIQUE

COMBINED CRACKER and GRADER

*Produces uniform steel cut corn, grades it, and cleans it thoroughly in one operation*

A SURE  
PROFIT  
BUILDER



The cracked corn season is coming on and with this machine in your plant you will be able to obtain a share of the profits which this business brings.

The first cost is small and the machine takes up little space in the plant. It is shipped complete, ready to be installed and operated without expense or delay.

Write us today for complete description.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

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## Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 duplicating, size 5½x13¾ inches is formed of 100 pages of white bond paper for the 500 original tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, 100 yellow post office paper for the 500 originals which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper bound in back. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Gross .....lbs., Tare .....lbs., Net .....lbs. Net, ..... bus., \$.....Due to ..... or order, .....Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$1.25 f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

## Rid Your Premises of Rats and Mice Peerless Traps--Real Exterminators

A positive method of wiping out rats and mice. Tried and tested under desperate conditions by mills, grain dealers, wholesale grocers, meat packers, large industrial institutions everywhere. Remarkable results. PEERLESS TRAPS displace expensive fumigation as the only method heretofore approaching satisfactory extermination.

SELF-SETTING, CATCHES, KILLS  
AUTOMATICALLY  
WIPE-OUT CAPACITY

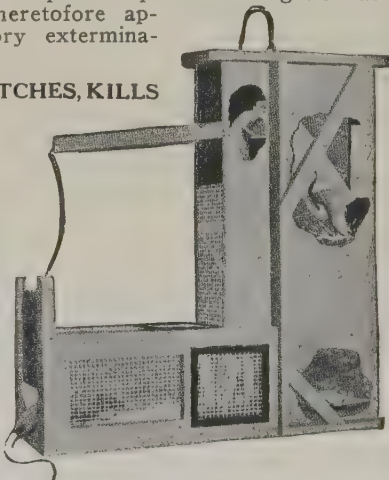
Automatic in operation—self-setting. Both catches and kills. Capacity unlimited. Single trap has caught and killed thirty in single night. Each rodent sets trap for follower.

SEND POSTCARD

A postcard will bring you more complete particulars. Write today.

A. O. AUTOMATIC  
TRAP CO.

630 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois



### PROMINENT USERS

Postum Cereal Co.

Sperry Flour Co.

Majestic Milling Co.

Eagle Roller Mfg. Co.

Loose Wiles Biscuit Co.

Michigan Bean Company

Albert Dickinson Co.

Washburn Crosby

Pillsbury Flour Mills

National Biscuit Co.

Russell Miller Mfg. Co.

Grain Marketing Co.

Barber Mfg. Co.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Terminal elevator and Kansas Line. 250,000 bus. at half replacement value payments. Allin, Coffeyville, Kansas.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS**—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**BIG BARGAIN**—15,000 bu. elevator, 3 warehouses, corn meal mill, 2 feed mills, 3 coal bins, N. C., Mo., all or half interest. Address 54E23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILL.**—Two 50,000 bu. cribbed elevators, first class condition, doing a splendid grain and coal business. Located in McLean Co. Priced right if taken soon. Address 54E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**IOWA**—30,000 bushel cribbed elevator for sale, almost new, in town of 700, large territory, no competition. Will sell for less than replacement cost. Address 54E25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**NEBRASKA**—An 18,000 bu. elevator for sale in the best grain point in eastern Nebr. Doing a splendid business, part cash, balance good terms. Reason for selling, age and wish to retire. Address 54A16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**THE FARMERS UNION GRAIN CO.** will receive sealed bids accompanied by certified check or other evidence of good faith for 10% of bid until March 28, 1925, for their elevator at Lake View, Sac Co., Iowa, with the privilege of rejecting any or all bids. Address C. M. Steward, Secy.-Treas., Lake View, Iowa.

**OHIO—LARGE ELEVATOR**—30,000 bu. capacity, fully equipped, located at Oakwood, Ohio. Will sell at Sheriff's Sale March 21, 1925, at 2 P. M. at Paulding, Ohio. One of the best plants on Nickel Plate Railway between Fort Wayne, Ind., and Fostoria, Ohio. Could not be built and equipped today for \$15,000. Bidlack & Burt, Oakwood, Ohio.

**NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA**—25,000 bu. capacity elevator and feed plant; two railroads; best located transit house in the southwest; buy from the wagons 100,000 bus. annually; best of competition, one other house. This won't last long, come and see it. Reason for selling, other business. Address 54E14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**INDIANA**—The elevator and equipment, office building and coal shed, lumber shed and all stocks and equipment belonging to the Burket Equity Union, Burket, Ind., will be sold by receiver March 20th, 1925. Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids and continue the sale from day to day.

William Shaffer, Receiver.

**CENTRAL INDIANA**—One of best country stations in Indiana; 60,000 bushel capacity cribbed house, iron siding, built 1917. New \$1,500 feed grinder; power cloverseed mill; brick warehouse and office; excellent coal yard, all in first class condition. Located in excellent agricultural community. No competition in grain, coal or feeds. Side lines developed to high degree on practically cash basis. This station consistently shows profit every year. Side lines ample to pay overhead. A real opportunity for investment. Station has changed hands once in 30 years. Now selling because of advanced age of owner. Price and terms very reasonable. If you are looking for something good, investigate this. Address 54D1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**NORTHERN INDIANA**—10,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. Lock Box 241, LaGrange, Ind.

**NORTHEAST KANSAS**—Elevator for sale on Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., doing good business. Address 54E24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**EASTERN NEBRASKA**—Several elevators and lumber yards for sale; well located. These are choice properties. If interested write 53X21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**SOMEBODY'S** always hunting an elevator, and there is no wrong time of the year to put an ad in the "Elevator For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**INDIANA**—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**IOWA**—25,000-bu. cribbed elevator for sale; well equipped with machinery. Good competition and handle 225,000 to 275,000 bus. yearly. Big oat and fair corn crop. Address 53X19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—15,000 bu. elevator for sale; on private ground; electric equipment; located on I. C. R. R.; best grain country. Price right; can make terms; possession at once. Write 53R5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**TAMA, IOWA**—25,000 bu. elevator for sale; 4,000 bu. corn cribs; large warehouse; coal bins, capacity 280 tons. Elevator electrically equipped and modern in every respect. Address H. J. Ferguson, Tama, Iowa.

**INDIANA**—Elevator, well located in city of twelve thousand; in good dairy and farm country. Well established feed business in connection which will show handsome profit every year. Owners have too many irons in the fire. A genuine bargain. Address 54E22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**OHIO**—40,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale. Good grain territory; 400 car station doing good profitable business; electrically equipped; in good running order; storage for 10 cars hay, 10,000 bus. ear corn; best shipping R. R. in Ohio; one competitor. Good reason for selling. H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, Ohio.

**INDIANA**—Owing to sickness of one member of the firm, who is compelled to retire, we are offering six of our Indiana Elevators for sale on easy terms, or will sell an interest in any number to party that can invest a small amount and get the business by hustling. These houses are owned by one of Indiana's largest grain dealers and have always done a nice business. Here is a chance for a live one, none other need apply. Address 54D13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—30,000 bu. concrete elevator with Hess Driers attached. Ill. Central—Penn.—Wabash switching. Address J. M. Allen, Box 75, Decatur, Illinois.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS.

**ALWAYS HAVE** grain elevators for sale. J. M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED.

**WANT TO BUY** elevator in a good territory in Central Illinois. Must not be over two elevators in the town and prefer private competition. Address H. D. Lukenbill, 624 W. Monroe St., Springfield, Illinois.

## YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

An ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

**WANT** two or three elevators, Central Kansas. Must be good points. Complete description of houses, territory, location, competitors and price first letter. Address 54E12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Elevator No. Dak. or So. Dak., must be good wheat point doing 150,000 bus. annually. Complete description house, territory, location, competition and price in first letter. Address Box 197, Hamberg, No. Dak.

## FOR RENT.

**OUR PLANT** which we operated as a feed store for 40 years and until October 1st, 1924. 1923 sales \$175,000.00. Address Conklin & Cummins, Goshen, New York.

## MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—A 100-bbl. mill and grain elevator in the heart of hard wheat territory. Low price. Write The Bushton State Bank, Bushton, Kansas, for particulars.

**WILL SELL CHEAP**—Mill and elevator with 20,000-bu. capacity; good custom and feed trade; natural gas power. Address Beggs Mill & Elevator Co., Beggs, Okla.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**HAVE RETAIL COAL YARD.** Will sell or trade for farm or country elevator in good location. Invite inspection. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Grain Business in best producing section of Illinois; good town; 5 churches, 2 banks, community high school. Partial destruction by fire causes forced sale. One competitor. For further particulars address Porterfield's State Bank, Fairmount, Ill.

**COLORADO**—For sale or will sell half interest to party who can take active management. Elevator, wholesale and retail flour and feed business doing \$150,000 annually. A desirable business in a desirable climate. A money maker. Reason for selling, outside interests need owner's attention. Address P. O. Box 143, Colorado Springs, Colorado.



## SITUATION WANTED.

**WANTED POSITION** as manager of small elevator, 17 years experience. Address James Vincent, Hillsdale, Michigan.

**WANT POSITION** as head flour packer in any size mill; 15 years' experience; will come on short notice. Address 54E2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED position** as manager of country elevator; 14 years experience in grain, coal and feed business; first class references. Address 54D20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT position** as manager Farmers' Co-op. or Line Elevator; 4 years' exp.; speak English and German; good references; single; 28 years old. Roy Rademaker, German Valley, Ill.

**WANTED**—Position as manager or assistant to manager of Farmers' Elevator; 7 years' experience in grain, feed, flour and coal business; capable; reference. Address 54E6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED**—High class man of forty wants position cash grain merchandiser, manager cash grain department or manager option office. Very best references. Address 54D9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**MAN WITH 24 YEARS'** experience in the grain business wants position with some good firm; capable of handling any position; now employed, desires a change. Address 53U4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**POSITION wanted** as manager of first class country station. Have had 20 years' experience as country elevator buyer and am familiar with all phases of country grain business. Can furnish good references. Address 54C23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**YOUNG, AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MARRIED, MANAGER 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE** DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH FIELD FOR EXPANSION. GOOD BOOK-KEEPER WITH EYE FOR DETAILS. GOOD JUDGE OF GRAIN. CAN INCREASE YOUR VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND PROFITS. CAN PROVE THIS TO YOU. WRITE 54E4, GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO, ILL.

## BROKER SOLICITOR WANTED.

**EXPERIENCED GRAIN MEN** by grain commission firm to represent them in Southeastern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa on good brokerage basis. Can be worked if desired while still retaining your present position. Address 54E5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

**YOU CAN SECURE** a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

## BAGS—BAGGING BURLAP.

**BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE**; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted Second-hand bags, best prices paid. WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

## FLOUR FOR SALE.

**MIXED CARS** of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

## ENGINES FOR SALE.

**GAS ENGINE**—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**GAS ENGINE**—25 H. P. Howe, gas or kerosene, in excellent condition. We are installing electric power. The Odell Grain & Coal Co., Odell, Illinois.

**GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES** of all kinds. sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

## ENGINES WANTED.

**WANTED**—25 H. P. Type Y or Type N. B. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine. Address Geo. Couch & Sons, West Salem, Illinois.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

**Triplicating Grain Ticket Book**; binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

**Clark's Double Indexed Car Register**—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled, \$1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

**Grain Receiving Register**, for recording wagon loads of grain as received; 200 pages; space for 8,200 wagon loads. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Order "Special 12AA."

**Grain Shipper's Record Book**, designed for country dealers for recording all essential facts relating to each carload of grain shipped; 80 double pages; space for 2,320 carloads. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Order "Special 20."

**Clark's Decimal Grain Values** for wheat. Shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 10,000 lbs. at any given market price, and reduces lbs. to bus. on same page. Price 50c and postage. Order "Soiled 33."

**Clark's Grain Tables** for Wagon Loads reducing pounds to bushels are designed to facilitate such reductions as well as to prevent and detect errors in reducing to bushels. Contains 12 grain tables, and a freight table. Have 7 soiled copies. Price for entire lot, \$1.75 and postage. Order "7 Special 8032."

**Davis Coal Value Tables No. 2**—Shows at a glance or with one single addition, the value of any weight of Coal, Hay, or other commodity sold by the ton or hundred, from 10 to 110,000 pounds, at any given price per ton from \$2.75 to \$25.00, by 25c rises. Damaged in shipment. Price \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special Davis No. 2."

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,  
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SCALES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—60,000 lb. Howe Hopper Scale, good condition, \$100. Koch, Hutchinson, Kans.

**SECOND HAND SCALES** for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

**FOR SALE**—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**RICHARDSON Automatic Scale**, latest self compensating type, 8-bushel hopper, capacity 2,000 bushels per hour. Also 5-bushel Richardson, 1,250 bushels per hour, latest type. Scales in excellent condition. Address Farmers Co-op, Elevator Co., Duncombe, Iowa.

## SCALES WANTED.

**WANTED**—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINES WANTED.

**WANTED TO BUY**—A Union Special Junior Bag Closing Machine. Must be in good order, Boonville Milling Co., Boonville, Indiana.

**WANTED**—A good 80 h.p. boiler. Also 10 to 20 ton capacity wagon scale. Address Raabe Bros., Ft. Jennings, Ohio.

**WANTED** to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

**CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS**

**IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS**

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. G1

**N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.**

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

*Gentlemen:*—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm .....

Capacity of Elevator .....

Post Office .....

State .....



## MACHINES FOR SALE

## ATTRITION MILL.

Two 36-in. Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—New Robinson Unique size 11. Cracked Corn Polisher. New Special Robinson Built Cracked Corn Grader. Address Wayne L. Kirklin, Alexandria, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**REPLY REGARDING MY AD.** I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

**TIME PAYMENTS ALLOWED** on the Boss Air Blast Combination Cleaner and Car Loader. Equipped with motors if needed. Loads cars without scooping. Boosts grades. Quickly pay for themselves. Maroa Mfg. Co., Maroa, Ill.

## ATTENTION! BARGAIN.

Four 120-bushel Nordyke & Marmon Driers and Coolers, latest style. Wire us for price on these. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## REAL BARGAINS.

**Prompt Attention.** Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.

9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.



## It takes only a spark

—only a spark to wreck the labor of months, only the click of steel on steel to destroy millions of dollars worth of life and property

Tramp iron has many times been the cause of complete destruction—and tramp iron is sure to turn up in grain.

The cost of protection is so small. Keep it out with Dings High Intensity Magnetic Separator. Not a particle can escape. Get the Dings free bulletin.

Dings Magnetic Separator Co.  
642 Smith St. Milwaukee, Wis.

**Dings** "High Intensity"  
**Magnetic Separators**

## MACHINES FOR SALE

## ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—One 1 22" Sprout Waldron Attrition Mill with two 20 H. P. motors direct drive in A1 condition, priced for quick sale. Peerless Mill & Elevator Co., Springfield, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—1 Barnard & Leas Wheat Cleaner, size 60, capacity 800 bushels hour.

1 Ehrsam Roller Mill with three sets of rolls. Size of rolls 9 by 24.

Machines in good condition and priced right. Berthoud Farm Products Co., Berthoud, Colo.

**NO. 8 HESS GRAIN DRIER** for sale, in good condition, now knocked down ready for immediate shipment. Drying capacity from eight to nine thousand bushels per hour. Originally erected in two sections, admitting operation of one or both sections at same time, as conditions demand. Therefore, will sell sections separately if need be. Address 54B7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## MACHINES FOR SALE—WANTED.

**MONITOR NO. 6 CLEANER** for sale including full set of screens, A No. 1 condition. Apply I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., 83 Water St., New York, N. Y. Wanted to purchase two small clippers instead. Make offer.

## DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

## SEED WANTED.

**WANTED**—Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Sudan Grass, Cane, Millet. Send Samples—Quote Prices. C. H. APPEL COMMISSION CO., 409 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

## SEEDS FOR SALE.

**SUNFLOWER SEED** for sale in car lots or less. Eberts Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.

**FOR SALE**—Any quantity and quality of seed you want to purchase. If you don't find what you want in the "Seeds For Sale" section, advertise for it.

**SOY BEANS**, all varieties. Tested Seed Corn, nubbed, butted and crated, Yellow Dent and White Dent and other varieties. High grade Timothy Seed. Atlanta Elevator Co., Atlanta, Missouri.

**FOR SALE**—Hog, Siberian, Common, White Wonder and Early Fortune millet. Red and black amber cane, sudan. Can furnish in straight or mixed cars, re-cleaned or country run. Reimer-Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

**MANCHU AND ITO SAN SOYBEANS**, re-cleaned, screened, no Morning Glories, \$2.00 bushel. Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn, hand sorted, fire dried, \$4.00 bushel. Sudan 10c pound, sacked. Samples on request. Suffern Seed Farms, Hammond, Illinois.

**SEED CORN**—Twenty years' experience as breeders and growers of high yielding seed corn. All grown from disease free seed. Germination perfect. Car lots or less. Write for catalog and prices. We can please you. W. H. Boeker & Son, Petersburg, Ill.

## Directory

## Grass and Field Seed Dealers

## BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers.

## CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

## COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

## CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Seed Co., field seeds.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

## CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds. Crawfordville Seed Co., seed merchants.

## FORT WAYNE, IND.

Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds. Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds. Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds. North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds. Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

## NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

## ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

## TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds. Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed. Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy manila, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.75 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.50 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

## FUNNY STORIES WANTED

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.



## HAY SPECIALISTS



# SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

**KELLOGG**  
SEED COMPANY  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

**LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY**  
Incorporated  
Louisville, Ky.  
Headquarters for  
**RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS**  
BUYERS AND SELLERS  
OF ALL VARIETIES

**REAL VALUES**  
are offered in our March prices on  
**Field Seeds**  
Send for Prices and Samples  
We are producing seedsmen  
**Amenia Seed & Grain Company**  
Amenia, North Dakota



**CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.**  
**FIELD SEEDS**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

**Council Bluffs Seed Co.**



Wholesale  
**SEED CORN**  
Growers

**DENT FIELD — FLINT**  
Sweet and Pop.  
**COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA**

**NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.**  
New York, N. Y.  
BUYERS AND SELLERS  
**Clover and Grass Seeds**

**North American Seed Co.**  
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS  
Milwaukee, Wisc.  
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

**ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.**  
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder  
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
First and Victor Streets  
St. Louis, Missouri

**The Stanford Seed Company**  
(INCORPORATED)  
Wholesale Field Seeds  
**BUFFALO - N. Y.**

**Kraus & Apfelbaum**  
Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
**Wholesale**  
**Field Seed**  
**Dealers**

Our AA Brands stand the test.  
Ask the dealers who buy them.

Dealers in the  
**Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy**

Seed Districts, mail us your samples. We  
are always in the market. Let's get going  
with one another.

**SEEDS**

Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy,  
Grass Seeds—Seed Grains  
—Fodder Corn—Millets—  
Minnesota Grown Seed  
Corn.

Vegetable—Flower—Lawn Seeds

**NORTHROP, KING & CO.**  
Minneapolis, Minn.

**BARKEMEYER**  
Grain & Seed Company  
Chicago  
**SEEDS**  
Bag Lots or Car Lots

**Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.**  
ALFALFA—SUDAN  
MILLET and CANE  
WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRIES  
Kansas City, Mo.

**The Toledo Field Seed Co.**  
Clover and Timothy Seed  
Consignments solicited Send us your samples  
**TOLEDO, OHIO**

**COURTEEN SEED COMPANY**  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

**Have You**  
**Seed For Sale?**

**Do You Wish**  
**To Buy Seed?**

See our "Seeds For Sale—  
Wanted" Department  
This Number

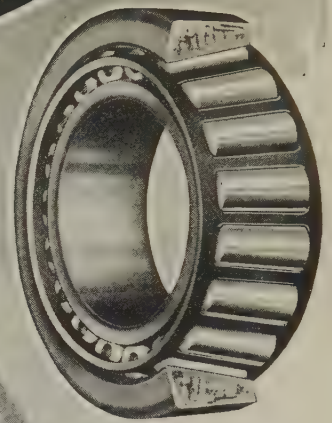
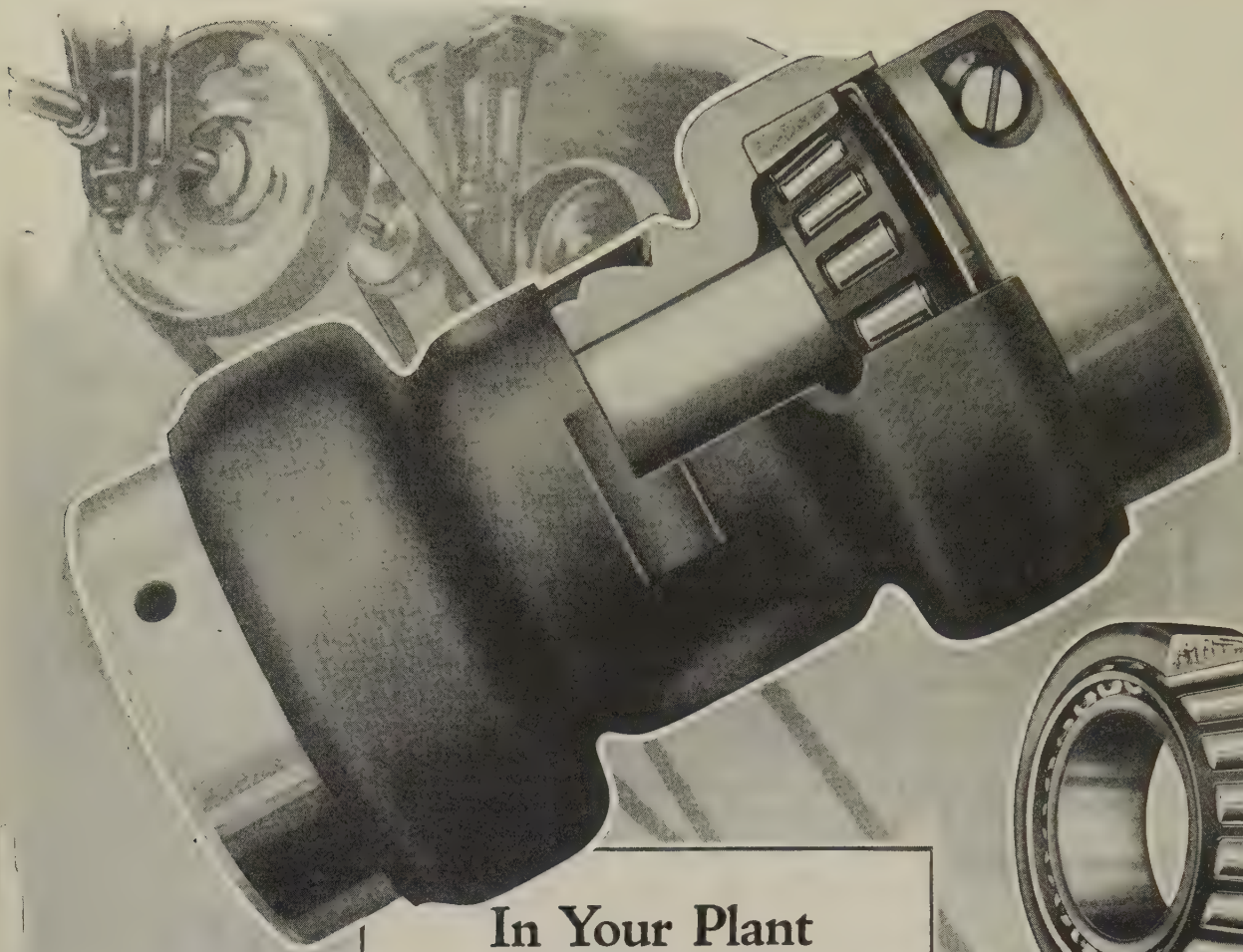
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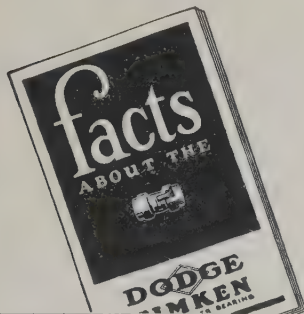
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## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

### CHICAGO, MARCH 10, 1925

WHEN TAXES get so high that the homeowner and the farm proprietor are no better off than the tenant of a dozen years ago it is time governmental spending was checked.

ORGANIZATION of shippers' regional advisory boards to co-operate with the carriers in the movement of freight has proved so beneficial that the sec'y of one of the Washington departments now claims credit for creating the boards, when the truth is the government had no place in their formation.

EVERY WEEK brings us convincing evidence that owners of so-called fireproof elevators are placing too much dependence on a little concrete to prevent their suffering fire loss. Reinforced concrete walls will not burn, but they can be ruined by the burning of wood in close proximity to them as was the case in the cupola of the Yankton, S. Dak., elevator illustrated elsewhere in this number.

IT IS NOT known that grain elevators inherit traits or tendencies but unfortunately for at least one owner of an Indiana elevator, his plants have always exhibited a weakness for combustion and some of them have been known to catch fire even without exposure. The last one to burn had not been in operation for a month yet it burst into flames in the middle of the afternoon and burned just as though that had been the purpose of the original builder. While these many fires in elevators of the same ownership may puzzle the fire insurance men, they hesitate to suggest incendiarism.

FEDERAL rules for grading oats will be changed so as to provide a grade for all kinds of rubbish when mixed with oats unless the country shippers vigorously protest to the Government.

MERCHANTS who resent official intrusion into their private business will be pleased to learn that the Millers' National Federation has refused to furnish copies of correspondence to the Federal Trade Commission. Until businessmen close the door to these busy bodies they will be able to make a pretence of earning their salaries.

ONE OF THE most encouraging signs of the county elevator business is that all elevators offered for a reasonable price are being quickly grabbed up and many owners are planning on extensive improvements. The elevator men have not lost faith in the future. With a fair crop this year and good prices which are assured, the services of the live, progressive grain merchant will be in real demand.

SPECULATION as a means of adjusting the price to the supply and demand surely has justified itself on the last crop of corn. The speculators, competent or incompetent as they may be, unquestionably boosted the price of corn before the farmer had a chance to sell a bushel, and all thru the winter farmers have been getting 90 cents per bushel for chaffy stuff that in other years, when speculation was not rampant, could not have been sold for 45 cents.

CORN SHOWS in different parts of the country are disclosing an alarming condition of the supply of seed corn. In fact, the percentage of it which will germinate is unusually low so it behooves grain dealers of the corn belt to get busy and help their farmer patrons to obtain seed corn which will grow. Planting seed which will give only half a stand is most discouraging. However, this can easily be prevented by vigilance on the part of the dealer and the farmer.

THE SHAKE-UP in the Dept. of Agri. should prove helpful to farmers as well as to all lines of business coming in contact with the department. The bureaucrats who have been running the affairs of the department with a high hand for these many years have spent most of their time and the Department's money in scheming and planning for new places which should bring about the employment of additional henchmen. Doubtless the real work of the department would be greatly facilitated if one-half of the cumbersome organization was cut off from the public payroll.

IN THE DECISION of the Supreme Court of Montana published elsewhere in this number, grain elevator operators will find full justification for making all checks issued to tenants payable to both landlord and tenant, then these squabbling parties who frequently make such grief for the country grain buyer will be put to the necessity of settling their differences before getting any money from the bank. It is the grain dealers' easiest way out of an embarrassing situation and releases him of further responsibility. It is far pleasanter than paying for grain a second time.

IF THE farmers of the Northwest would cease sowing so much wild oats or use the crop for hogfeed at home the feeders of the Southeast would experience fewer disappointments in their attempts to buy No. 2 at the price of no grade oats.

THE NEW OAT GRADES proposed by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. as published on page 179 of the Journal for Feb. 10th do not seem to be winning the approval of country elevator operators. Those who have convictions either for or against the new grades owe it to themselves to make known their views now before it is too late.

GRAIN CAR THIEVES are punished so severely when caught stealing at Canadian points they are not disposed to repeat the offense. One thief at Fort William recently was given ninety days on the prison farm. Straw bail and friends seem unable to help grain thieves across the line, but here they seldom get more than a reprimand when caught.

THE LABORATORY methods of the Government in grading farm products is too technical to be practical. In practice it has increased the cost of grading grain many times and also reduced the average price received by growers for each crop, hence it is not surprising that the bean growers and jobbers are objecting to their products being classified by laboratory methods by the bureaucrats of the Dept. of Agri.

CONSTRUCTING country elevators in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. J. K. Mullen in "Letters" of this number, might invite pilfering, but the fact cannot be ignored that the fire loss on grain in burning elevators has often been reduced by running out the grain as he suggests. When the prices of grain are low, stocks can lay out in the open without tempting thieves, but at present prices unguarded grain tempts the thieves to convert it into money.

TRUCKING for the farmer as now practiced by many country elevator operators is not only proving profitable in itself, but is also helping to hold the farmers trade. Some farsighted dealers are hauling merchandise out and grain back to the elevator so that the farmer can save time for farm work. A light weight truck which can travel in all kinds of weather and over roads forbidding to the heavy trucks will generally be found to be of greater service to the elevator operator.

LOVERS OF FREEDOM and those who prize the right of contract the world over will be glad to know that the great German government which has been trying since 1896 to stamp out trading in grain for future delivery has finally admitted the advantage of such trading to the producer and the consumer and withdrawn its prohibition. The commerce of the world would function more normally, more economically and more efficiently if all government restrictions and regulations were placed in the discard and contractors generally were required only to abide by their contracts. The greater the volume of speculation in any grain the steadier will be the market for that grain.



MORE TERMINAL storage room will be provided by this year's building program than for many years past. The improvements announced so far this season will add close to sixty-five million bushels storage room to the grain elevator capacity of North America.

PROVIDING a grade for wild oats and thereby assisting and encouraging the marketing of this stuff will have a tendency to discourage the production of good oats. If the Dept. of Agri. is interested in assisting the farmers in the production of more grain and grain of a higher quality it will not provide a grade for this undesirable stuff.

A MICHIGAN traffic manager who has long been a student of transportation problems condemns the proposed St. Lawrence River improvement and gives some convincing reasons for his contentions. Farmers generally adopt resolutions endorsing this proposed waterway improvement without even studying or considering exactly what is proposed or contemplated. Some one tells them the improvement will help them so they are for it. "Hurrah boys! let's go!"

BANKING accommodations are more important to the grain dealer at the present high prices ruling, and dealers will do well to watch their own credit standing. Many dealers whose capital is limited have been forced to cut down their volume of business. A few have placed their warehouses in the federal warehousing system solely to force the banks in the federal reserve system to take their warehouse receipts as collateral. If the 1925 crops start to move at present price levels the grain dealers will be the bankers' best customers.

THE OHIO Millers Ass'n, purely a state organization, has been favored with a 4-days' investigation of all its correspondence and office records by an emissary of the Federal Trade Commission looking for evidence of combination in restraint of trade. As the probers employed by the Federal Commission must make a showing to hold their jobs, and as they seem to have the gift of making a mountain out of a molehill no one need be surprised soon to hear of the indictment of the millers ass'n as a nefarious conspiracy to raise the price of flour. No doubt the federal agent gloated with glee when he unearthed the ass'n's weekly price sheet, altho the prices are circulated for information only and no miller is bound thereby.

EASY CREDIT is a curse to both giver and recipient. Grain dealers who carry side lines sometimes fail to sense the essential difference between the grain business and that of retailing. The grain business itself is naturally a cash business and there is no temptation for sellers of grain in carload lots to give credit. The buyers do not expect it. But in retailing to feeders and farmers, many will ask for credit and it is hard to refuse. Some merchants who have been doing a credit business for many years mistakenly believe it is impossible to change to cash dealing. Those who have made the change are pleased with the results. The saving on bad debts and interest on money outstanding enables them to sell on a smaller margin and with more peace of mind.

COMPETITION in the grain business is so keen Broomhall told the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission that in the 50 years he had been in business he had never known a single day when there was a profit for the British importer on the advertised prices of grain at New York and Winnipeg.

KANSAS has built up such a handsome surplus from its tax on millfeeds that the upper house of the state legislature has actually passed a bill providing for a 50% reduction in the present tax. Whenever any state levies a tax upon commerce for the purpose of revenue it discourages trade and places an indirect tax on both producers and consumers. While the feed manufacturer in this case has collected the tax he has added the charge to the price of his products. It is to be hoped the time is not far distant when all states will discontinue the levying of indirect taxes in excess of the actual cost of the service rendered. Kansas has raised a large revenue through its extortionate grain inspection fees and caused the routing of much grain to points without the state to the disadvantage of its own citizens engaged in the grain business.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR OPERATORS who gauge the measure of their success by the volume of grain handled are generally doomed to draw off an annual statement which will show a heavy loss. If a business can not earn a profit and thereby bring real reward to its promoters and manager, then it has failed to prove its worth and the sooner it is discontinued the better for all directly concerned. Farsighted men who can not draw off a statement showing real reward for their year's effort generally are happy to close out the business and seek employment elsewhere. Any elevator manager who attempts to distribute prospective profits at his receiving scale is trifling with the future. Every grain dealer has occasionally suffered a heavy loss on grain which he thought when it passed over his wagon scale was sure to net a handsome profit. In other words, it is extremely poor policy to attempt to give away your chickens before they are hatched.

"NO. 2 RED WINTER" which will not produce usable flour is causing a number of licensed inspectors to worry more than usual. In fact, some of this stuff which has been graded No. 2 has later gained a classification of "rejected." The average inspector will admit that the trade expert who gives rejected stuff a grade of No. 2 is asleep at his post. With all our supervisors and appeal boards it would seem that blundering errors of this magnitude should not be repeatedly made before the cause of the trouble is discovered. It is very evident that supervisors were anything but vigilant at the beginning of the season when this low grade stuff started to move. The licensing of inspectors by the government and the supervision of their work by government officials is supposed to prevent wheat buyers from having an unsalable mess unloaded upon them in the guise of No. 2 red. But all these precautions have failed utterly in the movement of this winter wheat with the rotten germ.

SHIPPERS would suffer fewer disappointing discounts if they would exercise greater caution in cleaning and conditioning their grain and classifying it carefully before loading it into cars. Differences and disputes over exasperating discounts seldom lead to a settlement that is satisfactory to both parties. More earnest efforts on the part of the shipper to deliver exactly what he has sold will serve to satisfy the buyer and save the shipper from loss.

FARM AID legislation lost in the Congress that just adjourned because the controlling thought as between the Haugen and Dickinson bills was not so much which law would benefit the farmer most, but which would give the bureaucrats the greatest power. The bureaucrats and their supporters in Congress who undertook to carry on the radical policies that were defeated by the voters in the November election went down to a deserved defeat with their Dickinson bill. Here's hoping the new Secretary of Agriculture will fire all the radicals.

### Safeguards Needed Against Errors of Inspectors.

In "Asked-Answered" Department of this number an Ohio dealer details his experience in buying wheat graded by a federal licensed inspector as No. 2 red winter, but which on arrival at destination was declared by several inspectors to be no better than No. 5 or sample.

The germ in this wheat had been so heat damaged as to make the grain absolutely unfit for milling.

The loss to the buyer, in this case in excess of \$500 on one car, is chargeable to the federal licensed inspector at the terminal market, who failed to detect the heat damage. Different federal licensed inspectors in the same market, in fact, let some nine cars at least of this damaged wheat get past them as No. 2, before they were aware that the winter wheat from the Southwest on this crop contained a peculiar form of concealed damage to the germ. Buyers as well as inspectors are cautioned that any wheat having brown spots, or having black, brown or gray mould on the end of the kernel is damaged. This condition is not apparent right after harvest, but develops after the wheat, with over 13 per cent moisture content, has lain in store several weeks. One miller who took in a large quantity of this wheat early in the season on its good appearance, found the heat damage occurring in his own bins had ruined its milling quality, forcing him to sell it for chicken feed at a loss to him of \$150,000.

A few elevator operators, public as well as private, took in some of this wheat on the inspection certificate, and are now taking a loss, as the officials now are scrutinizing the sample and denying them the grade of No. 2. Until all this "sick" wheat has been worked off buyers are advised to make all purchases "subject to approval," or to call for a federal appeal, before the carload moves out. This is a regular practice with the big buyers and exporters, and could be copied profitably by buyers of single carloads. This practice affords a needed check on the inspector and on the



terminal warehousemen. The inspectors at the elevators do not work under ideal conditions as to light, but the supervisors and the private samplers are better equipped. When so much money is involved it is wiser to have two or three different men pass on the sample. When No. 2 red winter wheat is at a big premium the inducement to the warehousemen to mix in a small percentage of yellow hard or some heat damaged wheat is very great, as it yields him a clear profit of 10 cents per bushel on each bushel worked in.

Especially is the precaution of having the sample approved before shipment necessary when the buyer is taking the grain on an inspection certificate and purposes to resell and reship on a representation that the wheat is good milling wheat, with a guaranty of satisfaction. Buying wheat on the judgment of one man and incurring heavy freight charges only to have the wheat rejected is an unsatisfactory way of doing business.

The superstition that government or its officials are infallible has no place in the grain business.

## The Pool Promoters Fantasies.

Frank O. Lowden, who for several years has been trying to talk his way to the White House, says, "The farmer must retain control of the price of his products until they reach the consumer." No producer in any line has succeeded in such control and it is folly ever to dream of such regulation. Middlemen will not invest their capital or handle any product unless they are free to sell it whenever and wherever they can to their own best advantage. Each day brings to light many new phases of the supply of and demand for the farmers grain and each new bit of information moves the price up or down.

When the middlemen are denied the right to profit by their labor they will cease looking for better markets for the farmers products. The trouble with Mr. Lowden as well as with many other farm agitators is that they overlook the real service performed for both producers and consumers by the much traduced and often maligned middleman. It takes time, study and labor to prepare the products and to find the markets. When profit is denied to men who have given their life to the study of these problems, and who risk their own capital in carrying the farm products, then they will withdraw from the market and the farmer will be thrown back on his own resources as in the days of barter.

If the farmer is to attain even a fair degree of success as a farmer he knows that he must apply himself to the problems of production. If he devotes all his time to the economical and efficient marketing of grain he will have no time left to consider any of the problems of production. Each field of labor merits and must have the undivided attention of real men if we are to obtain efficiency in either line. By close study and application they become specialists.

Every pool so far organized for the marketing of the products of the soil has proved a dismal failure. In every case the producers have received less for their products than they would have received in the open market, and

in the end they have suffered heavy losses in attempting to salvage the remnants of their organization.

The efficient middleman who reads, studies and labors to market farm products efficiently and economically performs a real service for both producers and consumers and generally on a much smaller margin than either producers or consumers could have performed the service for themselves.

## "Screened Oats."

The controversy over the establishment of new grades for feed oats is not so much a difference of opinion as to what the grades should be as it is a question of a name for the feed oats.

Any name that places the screenings into one of the official grades would placate the Bureau of Chemistry, and allow that bureau to let the grain dealers of the Southeast alone.

The name should not resemble any now in use for the reason stated by the feed manufacturers ass'n in objecting to the designation "feed oats" that feed oats are now understood to be of good quality and their reputation would be damaged by including wild oats.

The name "screened oats" has been suggested. The product so described could be mill oats, wild oats, pin oats or cereal oats. With a definite description of the factors making the grade, in less than a year, the grade of "screened oats" would make its own reputation, and would honestly sell for what value the mixing houses at the gateway cities put into "screened oats."

They might even persuade some cotton planters that "screened oats" were a superior mule fodder because they had been screened, and all would be happy.

## Farm Agitators Losing Out at Washington.

Unfortunately for the horde of farm agitators, association promoters and demagogues who live off the farmers by pretending to promote their interests in legislation at Washington, Congress has adjourned without enacting any impractical legislation for helping the farmer to lift himself up by his own boot straps. Many of these organizations seem to exist only in name, but the promoters have printed stationery and desk room so that they are able to bleed the farmer for enough money to keep them in Washington.

When only a few of these schemers were claiming to represent the farmers of the land, Congressmen were somewhat disposed to credit their claims, but the professional agricultural agitators became so numerous that members of Congress naturally have come to look upon all their claims with suspicion.

Much of the discussion of proposed relief for the very prosperous farmers has not helped the farmers one iota, but it has helped the agitators to get more money out of the farmers who are easily misled.

Now that Congress has the measure of these professional promoters their demands will no doubt be ignored henceforth to the great benefit of the farmers as well as the country at large.

## New Plan of Assessing Taxes Needed.

You have five days more in which to make out your income tax schedule and to try to comply with the law and the thousands of interpretations of it as is expected by the internal revenue department. The administration of the income and the surtax law is without doubt the most expensive both to the tax payers and to the tax collector yet devised, and one great difficulty with the law is that no one, not even the internal revenue collector himself can assure a tax payer that he is right and that he will not be called upon for a revised schedule or an additional payment years hence.

It is next to impossible to tell when you are through with any years taxes because of the continual bombardment of tax payers with questionnaires covering the business of years long since forgotten. The war is over and doubtless the debtor nations will soon begin to reimburse their creditors so it would seem possible for the U. S. soon to discard this relic of the world war and attempt some sane method of assessing and collecting taxes that can be determined and assessed with less labor and expense.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

I. C. 247346 passed thru Maroa, Ill., north-bound on the Illinois Central Railroad Jan. 24. One car door was open and yellow corn was leaking out over the grain doors.—T. H. Wright, McGuire & Wright.

C. & N. W. 12870, loaded with corn, leaking very badly at the side wall, near to the door, while in the railroad yards at Fort Worth, Tex., on Nov. 15, 1924.—Mr. Simpson, Universal Mills.

## Hang This on Your Scale Beam

I am going to be an optimist.

From now on I am going to change my entire life and my style of thinking.

I will endeavor to be generous in my attitude toward others, broad-minded, large-spirited and kind, thinking well of everybody, mean to nobody, and overlooking the little faults, believing that there are other qualities in the man that overwhelm the deficiency.

I shall see the bright side of everything. I shall talk like an optimist, laugh like an optimist and move about like an optimist, happy in the thought that I shall radiate sunshine and make every one around me happier.



## Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Recourse for Inspectors Error?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** On Jan. 5 we purchased from a terminal elevator company 6,000 bus. No. 2 winter wheat and in the usual course of business distributed it to some of our customers all of whom made the most frightful kicks that we ever had presented to us in regard to quality.

For instance, a certificate of Jan. 10 from the Inspection Dept. shows car B. & O. 99704 to be No. 2 red wheat and when it arrived at the destination of our customer at Christiansburg, Va., was turned down and three disinterested parties took samples, sent it to Baltimore where it inspected No. 5 red, and the actual sample was sent to the grain supervisor at Chicago under the Department of Agriculture, who writes us under date of Feb. 13 that the wheat is "low quality wheat due to total damage and is not entitled to a grade of No. 2."

Also, on Jan. 20 an inspection certificate of car C. N. 427688 shows No. 2 red winter wheat with 2 of 1% heat damaged grains—59.5 lbs. weight—and 13.8% moisture. This car was shipped to High Point, N. C. and being turned down as unfit for the manufacture of flour, just reached Philadelphia on Saturday last where we were required to send it for disposal and also grades No. 5 red winter wheat—59.4 lbs. weight—13% moisture—and 11.5% damaged grains. This wheat is stated by the supervisor to be "low quality wheat due to total damage and is not entitled to a grade of No. 2."

These cars speak for themselves and are absolutely worthless for milling purposes, and it is certainly unfair for the inspection department to allow such wheat to go out with a grade of No. 2 Red. It is positively obtaining money under false pretenses.—Lexington Elevator & Mill Co., per A. B. Beverstock, Lexington, O.

**Ans.:** Under the provision in the contract that the official inspection at the shipping point was to be final the buyer can not base a claim on inspection at point of destination, in the absence of fraud.

Neither has buyer a claim against the inspector, in the absence of gross carelessness.

Investigation develops that sellers had unloaded many cars into one bin containing 25,000 bus., and all was graded out No. 2, and no complaint received except on two of the six cars sold to Lexington.

Seller claims that buyer should have examined the wheat before forwarding to a remote point in the Southeast, his action in re-shipping the cars having increased the loss.

Altho seller is not liable legally he may be willing to adjust the difference on a reasonable basis. Buyer should request a settlement. Other leading warehousemen in the same market are keeping the good will of their customers by giving discounts when there seems to be a reasonable basis for complaint.

The damage to the wheat is practically concealed in the germ end, and 9 cars of this wheat from the southwest got past the federal licensed inspectors at the same market. They had seen nothing like it for 15 years and were caught unawares. Since the crop began moving the federal licensed inspectors at the same market have passed on over 100 cars of this wheat, and have graded them down to No. 5 or sample. No trouble, therefore, is anticipated on shipments made since the middle of January.

If the buyer at Lexington sold his customer at Christiansburg a terminal market inspection certificate, which is what he himself bought, the customer would have to stand the loss. Of course, if the buyer at Lexington bot on one set of market terms and sold on a different contract permitting inspection by buyer, the buyer at Lexington stands in the gap and must bear the loss.

### Should Manager Bid Up for Grain or Earn Dividends?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** I am operating a 25,000 bu. house. We have one competitor who has a modern elevator of about 30,000 bu. capacity. Between us we ship about 200 cars a year. My company handled only 109 cars on the 1923 crop against 131 cars on the 1922 crop. Our competitor seems to be getting a large percentage of the grain marketed here each crop. My directors insist we must get more of the grain marketed at our station and keep prodding me to bid up and get the grain. I would rather pay only what we can afford in the light of the prices ruling in the Chicago market. If we are able to market the grain bought at a profit then we can distribute the net earnings among our own stockholders after the money is in the bank. As I see it the last is the safer policy to pursue. The opinions of others will be appreciated.—O. F. M.

**Ans.:** Your company hires you to run the business in the interest of the stockholders. If you are able to make a good financial showing at the end of the year your services will be in demand and your company may be glad to pay you more money in order to retain your services. The stockholders are always grouchy when an assessment is in sight. They do not care about the volume of grain handled, but they are always delighted with a fat dividend. If you wish to be popular with your stockholders keep them away from assessments and see to it that regular dividends are earned. If your competitor persists in overbidding the market, raise his bid but let him have the grain. His losses will soon place a permanent check on his eagerness to buy all the grain. The only safe policy is to buy every load on a sure margin; even tho you do make more than your company needs the stockholders will get the surplus earnings in the end. An overbidding contest for grain is seldom profitable for either contestant and the farmers are always dissatisfied because they do not get more for their grain. Conducting a business primarily to hurt a competitor is never satisfactory and seldom profitable. Any corporation which pays dividends at the scale or in advance of their actual earning is skating on thin ice. The margins taken by country elevator operators on grain purchases have always been too small for safety. It is time to reform and avoid the receivers.

### What Discount to Apply?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** I sold two cars of oats to grade No. 2 white or better, the confirmation of the buyer specifying "1c less if No. 3 white oats." Also I sold one car of oats to grade No. 2 white, the buyer's confirmation specifying "1½c less if No. 3 white oats."

On arrival the cars were graded sample grades, and the buyer wired me "Oats grade sample, musty and distinctly low quality. Can apply on contract four cents discount. Answer"; and on later arrival "Oats grade sample; eight per cent heat damage. Can apply on contract four cent discount."

I understood the wire to mean that the four cents discount proposed to be taken was under the contract price for No. 2; but the account sales showed that the discounts taken were 5 cents and 5½ cents under the contract price for No. 2.

I contend that as the oats did not meet either No. 2 or No. 3 they were to be discounted only from the contract price of No. 2, instead of four cents under the discounted No. 3. Who is right?—J. S. Cameron, El-liot, Ill.

**Ans.:** It is plain that as the original contract did not provide for taking lower than No. 3 it could be done only by subsequent additional agreement. Buyer undertook to make this necessary additional contract by his wire; but, since the minds of the parties did not meet there was no contract.

As soon as seller received account sales he had the privilege of refusing the wire offer and demanding a settlement on a new basis, including an adjustment for canceling the original contract, if the outcome was a sale of the sample oats outside of his original contract.

The buyer is in the position of having taken the seller's property without authority; and even if the oats have been taken into store or disposed of is under obligation to place the seller in the same position as when the wire was sent. A case like this is a proper subject for arbitration by the trade ass'n.

Discounts are understood to be figured from the price of the grade commercially dealt in on the largest scale, or on the contract price; and

the seller was warranted in understanding that the discounts offered by the buyer in his wire were so much under the No. 2 price, which was the main and contemplated proposition in the contract.

On the other hand, it may be that the buyer was offering seller all that sample grade oats were worth at the time and place, especially since buyer was under no obligation to accept them at any price. If the wire offer was a fair one based on conditions at the time seller should waive the misunderstanding and consider the deal closed.

### Names of Market Forecasters?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** Can you give me the address of a concern in Chicago that makes a business of directing speculators when to buy and when to sell grain futures? I wish the address of a forecaster who confines his efforts to grain. Some time ago I received a folder from a Chicago market forecaster but have misplaced it. Thanking you for any information you may give along this line, I am—C. S. O., Dahlen, N. D.

**Ans.:** In Chicago are many concerns pretending to forecast the market and supply speculators with information regarding the next turn in the market, but we would not care to give their names because we are convinced that if they knew half as much about the future of the market as they pretend to know, they wouldn't breathe a word of it, but would act on their own convictions in their own interests. You can guess just as well as they can. Many men with a corps of statisticians and crop experts at their elbow have been pinched in the pits. We will not knowingly accept advertising from forecasters because we have no confidence in their advice, hence are unwilling to give you the names of any of them.

### Accepting Off-Grade on Contract?

**Grain Dealers Journal:** The fore part of February I was given an order for a car of No. 3 yellow shelled corn from two of my farmer patrons, who insisted on official weights and grades. I placed this order in a southwest terminal market and with a member of the exchange there.

On arrival the corn proved so bad that we sent samples to the same exchange for re-inspection, and on a small sample the grade was No. 5 yellow, but the sample was not large enough for a test of weight. A large sample of four quarts was then sent and it graded No. 4 yellow, as did samples sent to the Chicago inspection department.

Do my farmer patrons have to accept this corn without recourse; and if not, can I recover for them?

Many Iowa dealers are shipping in large quantities of corn this year. What assurance have they that they will receive the quality contracted for, under the foregoing circumstances, especially when they do not have the privilege of inspection before paying draft? This corn was purchased "delivered track Long Grove, Ia."—E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Ia.

**Ans.:** Seller's responsibility ceases when he has complied with the contract by furnishing official certificate and official weight required by buyer. In the absence of fraud the buyer has no recourse, as the buyer did not guarantee the corn would be No. 3 on arrival at destination.

The possibility that grain will go out of condition is one of the hazards of the grain business, and goes with the ownership of the grain. If corn has not been unloaded send sample to the Federal Supervisor at Kansas City and ask for reinspection.

### Visible Supply of Corn Not Burdensome.

The increase in the visible supply of corn every week since Nov. 22, without an exception, is not, as some holders may fear, an indication that the crop was underestimated.

An increasing visible during the winter and early spring is normal; and in some years the visible has been much larger than the 32,534,000 bus. in store Mar. 9, 1925. The largest visible in recent years was 49,596,000 bus. on Mar. 25, 1922; and the next largest was 45,958,000 on Oct. 30, 1897.

Much of the corn now arriving is grading No. 5, 6 and sample, and selling at 85 to 95 cents, compared with \$1.20 to \$1.25 for No. 2; but, from the standpoint of holders, the working off of the poor stuff at present will help the market later.



## Report of Canadian Royal Commission.

The report recently made public by the Canadian Royal Commission of which the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon was chairman, shows careful study and a thoro investigation of the facts. Its conclusions can not fail to have a profound and salutary effect on grain trade legislation in the Dominion. Some of the findings of the Commission follow:

Dealing with the grain exchange, constitution and practices of which were examined exclusively, the commission disposes of five complaints brought against the exchange, and finds that the existence of futures markets and the speculative element in trading is the outcome of the complex condition of society and on the whole is not injurious to the producer of grain. The commission describes as unsound the notion that prohibition of trading in futures would make prices higher in the fall. Society as a rule benefits from the existence of the futures market and the trained speculative element, the report says, though it sometimes suffers from an incorrect estimate of future conditions of supply and demand. After examining legislation against speculation in the United States, the commission thinks it has not been shown to have produced any beneficial results.

### Inadequate Street Prices.

The commission finds the complaint of the farmers as to inadequate street prices for his grain is justified. Elevators now conduct their general storage and forwarding business at a loss which they recoup out of the seller of street grain. The tariff of fees for storage services should be revised upwards so as to put an end to the condition which requires rendering of certain services by elevators at less than actual cost.

The statistics reports show that elevator companies, as it must be done in the country, cannot be expected to be accurate and competition for volume of business often leads to offering of too high a grade. This loss on grades is one of the factors going to reduce street prices. It may also affect setting of dockage.

The report finds that no elevator company can be charged with carrying out a system of fraudulent tampering with scales, so that it cannot be imputed to the trade.

The report calls attention to the need of better cleaning facilities in some of these houses. It finds that, contrary to reports, there is no evidence of any illegal mixing being practiced.

### Screenings.

The report urges advisability of cleaning being done on the farm, where noxious weeds could be destroyed and valuable screenings retained. The suggestion that all country elevators be compelled to provide themselves with cleaners is rejected. As to screenings which come out of public terminal elevators at the head of the lakes an important recommendation is made.

It is recommended that such screenings be handed over to the Dominion government (elevators being compensated for cleaning), which is to provide facilities for having them recleaned, noxious weeds seeds destroyed and good screenings marketed, and some from the head of the lakes to be shipped west and to northern Ontario, and some after being conveyed across to bay ports for shipment to Ontario and Quebec, proper returns to be made to the western producer in each case.

### Mixing in Private Elevators.

The report recommended that mixing in private elevators be allowed to continue and be recognized by law, but with certain severe restrictions designated to prevent deterioration and to allow the eastern Canadian miller, if he so wishes, to obtain his wheat direct from public terminals without any possibility of a contact with producer or mixing house.

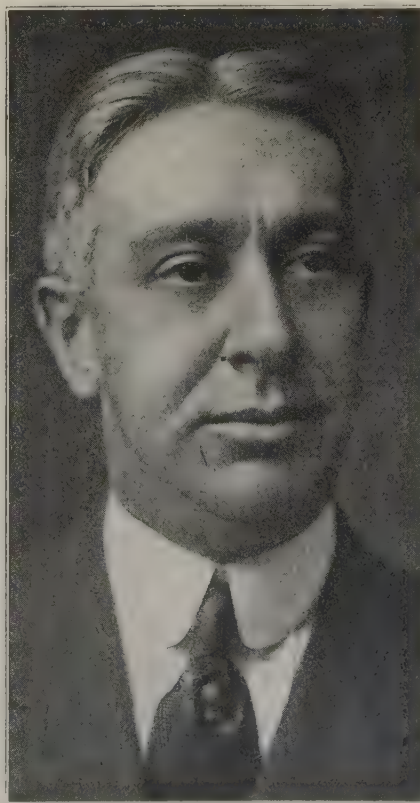
The report deals with allegations to the effect that Canadian wheat, passing in bond through the United States to tide water being

mixed with American soft wheat.

As most of the Canadian grain shipped eastward goes through New York and other American ports, such practice, if it existed, would have a very damaging effect on the reputation of Canadian wheat. No doubt some isolated cases of this illicit mixing have occurred. At the present time, however, the commission finds that in view of the high duty against Canadian wheat entering the United States for domestic purposes, the American customs department is extremely alert in seeing that Canadian wheat in bond is not tampered with.

On the subject of ownership, control and operation of government elevators the commission reports and confirms recommendations contained in the interim report filed by the chairman, Mr. Justice Turgeon and Commissioner McGibbon on June 19, 1924. The recommendation is to the effect that all public terminal elevators built by the government and handed over to different bodies, should be reacquired by the crown, and these and all other government elevators should be operated, not by the board of grain commissioners but by another person or separate body to be created. Operators of government elevators, however, to be subject to jurisdiction of the board in every respect and in the same manner as operators of privately owned elevators, so that all competitors for the same class of business may be subject to the same control, regulation and description.

Mills are being erected in haste on the American side, notably at Buffalo, to intercept the flow of Canadian grain. The report continues: "It was suggested to us that in view of these conditions export duty should be levied at the same rate as the U. S. tariff upon Canadian wheat and wheat products entering the United States. The American tariff having already closed effectively the domestic market to Canadian farmers, the result of such levy would be to eliminate the export of American flour ground from Canadian wheat and to transfer this market to Canadian millers. While as a general thing export duties are to be depreciated, the exceptional situation that arises in this instance might warrant such an impost.



P. H. Ginder, Duluth, Minn., Pres.-Elect Board of Trade.

## Bank Bound by Oral Waiver of Chattel Mortgage.

The Citizens National Bank of Laurel, Mont., held a chattel mortgage upon a crop of grain belonging to G. A. Starkweather to secure an indebtedness of over \$17,000. While the mortgage was on record the Occident Elevator Co. bought the grain and paid Starkweather directly. Geo. W. Swords, receiver of the bank, brought suit against the elevator company, and was given judgment in the district court of Stillwater County, which judgment, however, was reversed Dec. 31, 1924, by the Supreme Court of Montana, on the ground that evidence should have been considered tending to show that the bank had consented to the sale. The elevator company has been granted a new trial.

The evidence offered was:

"The defendant Occident Elevator Co. now offers to prove by the witness J. S. Nicholson, upon the stand, as follows, to wit: First, that prior to the dates of the alleged acts of conversion pleaded in the complaint in this action, the said J. S. Nicholson, who was then and there the agent and representative of the Occident Elevator Co. at Molt, Mont., had a conversation with one Lester B. Koons, who was then and there the cashier and an officer of the Citizens' National Bank of Laurel, in which the said Lester B. Koons said to the said J. S. Nicholson that the Citizens' National Bank of Laurel wanted Mr. Nicholson to put the name of the bank on any checks that were given to G. A. Starkweather in payment of grain of Starkweather delivered at the elevator; that Nicholson replied that he would do so, and further said to Mr. Koons, 'What shall we do about the threshing and other expense in connection with this grain?' Starkweather had been in to see me and wants some of the money for that purpose.' To which Mr. Koons replied: 'It will be perfectly satisfactory to the bank,' or words to that effect, 'for you to pay to Mr. Starkweather enough to take care of this expense.'"

The Court said: While the language of the offer is not as explicit as it might be, the meaning appears to be reasonably plain. If in the first portion of this conversation the parties had in contemplation that the elevator company would purchase the entire crop subject to the mortgage, the reason for the bank's request is perfectly apparent, for, if the checks given for the purchase price were made payable to Starkweather and the bank jointly then the bank could see that the money was applied to the discharge of the indebtedness due it, for the negotiation of the checks would require the indorsement of both payees. Section 3448, Rev. Codes. If, however, the parties contemplated that the elevator company would purchase only so much of the grain as was necessary to defray the expenses, then the agreement that the bank's name should be written in as a payee is meaningless and purposeless, since the money for that portion of the grain was to go to Starkweather directly and to be used for a purpose other than the payment of the debt due the bank.

We think the only fair construction of the language is that in the first instance the parties contemplated that the entire crop would be purchased by the elevator company, and the agreement that the bank's name should appear as a payee was predicated upon that assumption. When, however, it was later suggested in the same conversation that the threshing and allied expenses required immediate attention the special agreement was made that, for the portion of the crop necessary to meet those expenses, the purchase price should be paid to Starkweather directly, which would have authorized payment to be made in cash or by checks payable to Starkweather only.—232 Pac. Rep. 189.

### Another Pool in Trouble.

"Officials had no authority to sell rice on time or to sell it for future deliveries, since in that way there is a probable chance of loss," declared Chancellor Martineau in the hearing on a petition for a limited receivership for the Arkansas Rice Growers Ass'n, a co-operative organization. "Rice actually in their hands could not be sold for future delivery. It is my opinion that the co-operative ass'n's were organized to stabilize the market and were not intended to take chances in their transactions." The case was conducted at Little Rock, Ark.

The members of the Arkansas Rice Growers Ass'n, numbering 114, allege the present officers have violated the marketing agreement and mismanaged the ass'n's affairs and are asking appointment of a receiver on that basis.

Charges of overdrafts, made by officers of the concern, have been dropped, all of them having been paid.—P. J. P.



## Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

### Favor Lightning Protection.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We have always been firm believers in lightning rods, and our printed form of specifications for building grain elevators calls for lightning rods.

For many years we have been putting lightning rods on all elevators which we build, where owners will permit, as we have been always the first to adopt good things.

We know of no losses where lightning rods were used, that resulted from lightning, where the rods were put on properly.—Newell Construction Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

### Avoids Needless Fire Hazards in Elevator Construction.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We are pleased to note the additional credit allowed on insurance for equipping grain elevators with lightning rods. We have installed rods on several grain elevators that we have constructed, and have always considered them the best protection against lightning. We give due consideration to fire hazards, in all our construction and repair work, and advise owners never to eliminate anything that will help to cut down their fire risk, as we think that an investment along these lines, is one that should never be neglected, for the sake of saving a few dollars in building costs.

We have built over one hundred elevators and mills in the Northwest, and to date only one of our plants has been destroyed by fire; this may be mere luck, but we do give extra consideration to our head and boot pit construction, where so many fires start.

Twice a year we send a letter to the owners for whom we have built, requesting them to give their plants a close inspection and general cleaning up. This letter generally gets us some repair work and also shows our friends that we have not forgotten them.—Glasser Construction Co., Spokane, Wash.

### Saving Grain from the Flames.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Mr. J. K. Mullen, President of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., Denver, suggests that every new elevator constructed should have an opening about eight inches square on the outside wall of each outside bin, about five or six feet from the ground, and similar holes in each bin discharging to a tunnel or basement. His idea is that a very large salvage may be obtained on grain if the base of the elevator is surrounded and the tunnel of the elevator filled with grain. He is perfectly right in his position. Fire will not burn down into the top of the pile more than a few inches and if water is kept off the wheat the salvage is very valuable.

Elevators not provided with such slides should keep an ax for the purpose of cutting holes in bin walls and the operator should determine in advance what bins will be opened and how.

Mr. Mullen bases his suggestion on the salvage obtained from the elevator which burned in Farmers Spur, Colo. When the manager heard of the fire he hired a fleet of motor trucks and a crew and cut holes in the sides of the elevator permitting the wheat to flow out into the motor trucks, thus saving a large part of the wheat. Even though they had not had the trucks available the salvage would have

been very much greater than if the wheat had been permitted to remain in the bins.—Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Eugene Arms, Manager, Chicago, Ill.

### 685 Fires Credited to Lightning.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* It is gratifying to note the interest taken by your journal and by its contributors in the subject of lightning protection.

If any other known fire hazard were to cause one-half of the losses that lightning does, no money would be spared in the protection of the property against that hazard. We seem to have come to look upon lightning as the inevitable when as a matter of fact it is the most easily controlled of all known fire hazards. In so far as our records of fifteen years go the protection afforded by standard lightning rods or a metal roofed and metal sided building with siding properly grounded is 100% perfect.

We have paid damage claims ranging all the way from a few dollars to several hundred thousand dollars, the total number of claims being 685 and the total amount of loss \$1,501,494.93, yet we have never been asked to pay a damage on a rodged or fully iron clad and grounded house. That record should be convincing to anyone.

We want to be of all possible assistance in arousing the elevator owners to a realization of the hazard and the efficiency of the inexpensive protection.—Very truly, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Eugene Arms, Mgr., Chicago.

### Handling Margin at Country Stations too Small.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* It might be considered a difficult task to educate the country grain dealer as to his cost of handling grain but, I find in personal talks with dealers that they all realize that the margin upon which they buy grain is insufficient and that they would lose money and eventually go out of business if they depended upon their buying margin for their profits.

The country dealer must under present conditions with few exceptions make whatever profit he has at the end of the year by speculation. I think you and I will agree that this is fundamentally wrong, but that there is no other way out. You can not fix a buying margin that will be sufficient for everybody to show a profit on merchandising the grain handled, without permitting some to make an

excessive profit, because the volume of grain handled varies too greatly between elevators.

I am convinced that the trouble with the Grain Trade today is that there are too many in it and that all are too much inclined to speculate. I do not believe that they will ever get over the speculative craze, but I am convinced that in the years to come there will be fewer engaged in buying grain in the country. By that I mean that there will always be about the same number of elevators, but that one man will control more elevators than at present. Not in the nature of being organized line houses, but just little groups of elevators, where he can give them his personal attention and supervision.—W. E. Culbertson, Champaign, Ill.

### Hiring a Public Truckman Unsatisfactory.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The truth is that our trucking service is unsatisfactory. We do not own our trucks, but pay a truckman to deliver coal, feeds, etc.; and quite often to haul wheat, oats, corn or hay from the farmer to the elevator.

Due to public utility license cost and heavy operating expenses, the truckman is forced to charge us so much for delivery that when these charges are added to the "at-the-elevator" price, we have trouble meeting competition with other dealers who own their trucks.

Some of our directors hold that a hired truckman would not take the care of the company's truck that a private trucker owning his own truck naturally does. These members point to the investment outlay required, and are content to take a smaller profit at-the-yards and allow the truckman charge what he will for delivery, which we collect from the customer and pay to the trucker.

Those in favor of a company owned truck state that there is too much quibbling over the delivery charge and that customers often buy of other dealers rather than pay the resented charge. New Public Utility rulings require private truckers to have a public utility license, which with the insurance required, costs our man over \$100.00 per year. These items we of course really pay, or rather must charge our customers. We would not have these to pay if we owned our own truck. Then, too, we could get a man who would work in the mill when not busy delivering.

Other dealers who own their own trucks sometimes fail to consider the cost of truck upkeep—labor, repairs, supplies, depreciation,

### Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

#### MAY WHEAT.

	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
Chicago	190 1/4	195	195	199 1/2	196 1/2	199 1/2	192	192 1/2	181 1/4	181	183 3/4
Kansas City	179 1/4	184 1/2	185 1/2	188 1/2	186 1/4	188	181	180 3/4	169 1/2	169 3/4	172 1/2
St. Louis	187 1/2	192 3/4	194	197 1/2	195 1/2	197 1/2	190 1/2	190 3/4	179 1/2	178 1/2	182
Minneapolis	182 1/2	186 1/2	187 1/2	190	187 1/2	188	184	183	173 1/2	173 1/2	176 1/4
Duluth (durum)	188 1/2	191 3/4	192 1/2	195 1/2	193	195 1/2	189 1/2	188 1/2	179 1/2	177 1/2	179 1/2
Winnipeg	198 1/2	203 1/4	203 1/2	207	204 1/2	207 1/2	202 1/2	202 1/2	191 1/2	188 3/4	191 1/2
Milwaukee	190	195	196	199 1/2	197	199 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	181	181	183 3/4

#### MAY CORN.

	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
Chicago	131 1/2	133	133 1/2	135	135 1/2	135 1/2	131 1/2	131	124 1/2	128 3/4	128 3/4
Kansas City	122	124 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	122	121 1/2	119 1/2	120	119 3/4
St. Louis	128 1/2	131	130 3/4	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125
Milwaukee	131 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	135	134 1/2	135 1/2	131 1/2	130 3/4	129	129	128 3/4

#### MAY OATS.

	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
Chicago	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53	51 1/4	50 1/2
Kansas City	52 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51	50
Minneapolis	49 1/2	50 1/4	50	50 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 3/4	49 1/2	48 1/4	46 1/4	45 3/4
Winnipeg	62	63 1/2	62 3/4	63 1/2	62 3/4	63 1/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	60	57	55 1/2
Milwaukee	54 1/4	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 3/4	54 1/2	53	51 1/4	50 1/4

#### MAY RYE.

	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
Chicago	163 1/4	166 1/2	167 1/2	169 1/2	164 1/2	166	159 1/2	160	151 1/2	150 3/4	151
Minneapolis	152 1/2	156 1/4	157	159 1/2	154	155 1/2	150	149 3/4	141 1/4	140 3/4	140 3/4
Duluth	158 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	164 1/2	158 1/2	160 1/2	154 1/4	154 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/4	146 1/4
Winnipeg	162 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	169 1/2	165 1/2	167	160 1/2	160 1/2	152	146 1/2	150 1/2

#### MAY BARLEY.

	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
Minneapolis	93 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	95	93	91 1/2	90 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Winnipeg	98	99 1/2	99 1/2	100	98 1/2	98 3/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	92 3/4	89 1/2	90 3/4



etc. Such dealers offer unfair competition: unfair to themselves and unfair to others.—Farmers' Grain Co.

## New Grain Storage Law for South Dakota.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The pool promoters are working earnestly to have our legislature enact new grain storage laws.

We have been successful in modifying the bill so that it is quite satisfactory to country

elevator operators. Although the pool promoters are not satisfied with the results. This is the last week of the legislative session in our state, and as the proposed law has been modified it will undoubtedly be enacted.—Farmers Union Grain Co., by C. G. Anderson, Mgs., Aberdeen, S. D.

## Volume of Trade in Futures.

The volume of trading on the Chicago Board of Trade for the month of February was the

second largest for the period for which records are available. Trading in all grain futures for the month amounts to 2,597,246,000 bus. against 2,791,330,000 bus. in January, which was the largest. However, since there were but twenty-two trading days in February the average daily trade during the month was 118,056,000 bus. against a daily average during January of 107,359,000 bus. In wheat futures the total for the month was 1,581,584,000 bus., or an average daily trade of 71,890,000 bus.

The largest trade in all futures during a single day occurred February 11, when 192,700,000 bus. were sold. The largest single day's trade in wheat was 125,758,000 bus. on February 5.

Combining the trading for all "contract" markets the total sales of wheat futures for February amounted to 1,781,067,000 bus., or a daily average of 80,958,000 bus. For all grain futures combined the total was 2,903,336,000 bus., or a daily average of 131,969,000 bus.

Tabulated herewith is the daily volume of trading in grain futures, on the Board of Trade of Chicago during the month of February, 1925, as reported to the grain futures administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The figures listed represent sales only, there being an equal volume of purchases, expressed in thousand bus., i. e. 000 omitted.

Date, Feb., 1925.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Total.
2	70,413	17,394	11,736	3,701	103,244
3	113,197	34,073	13,723	6,881	167,874
4	69,511	29,622	7,068	4,609	110,810
5	125,758	38,965	19,333	7,343	191,399
6	57,021	18,113	6,643	3,568	85,345
7	81,704	23,994	10,297	4,401	120,396
9	87,378	46,523	28,008	5,232	167,141
10	106,152	42,632	36,550	7,366	192,700
11	90,667	47,559	38,225	6,260	182,711
12	48,211	18,100	13,617	1,755	81,683
13	65,857	22,434	14,478	3,537	106,306
14	68,011	24,077	15,125	4,246	111,459
15	49,039	29,351	8,288	1,645	88,323
16	53,515	27,494	8,820	2,433	92,262
17	49,351	24,764	13,462	1,371	88,948
18	37,811	15,841	9,937	882	64,471
19	51,453	23,265	7,757	1,743	84,218
20	48,575	24,500	7,648	1,819	82,542
21	81,409	33,894	9,179	2,837	127,319
22	81,289	26,827	8,135	2,742	118,991
23	58,623	25,719	6,204	1,879	92,425

Total 1,581,584 623,717 310,444 81,501 2,597,246  
Total all markets—Wheat, 1,781,067; corn, 677,271; oats, 347,524; rye, 90,993; barley, 2,870; flax, 3,611; total, 2,903,336.

Total all markets year ago—Wheat, 417,114; corn, 337,850; oats, 49,940; rye, 13,041; barley, 279; flax, 1,454; total, 819,678.

Chicago Board year ago—Wheat, 348,099; corn, 306,626; oats, 44,443; rye, 8,136; total, 707,304.

## Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Mar. 24-26. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, at Bismarck, N. D.

May 5-6. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria. Headquarters, Hotel Jefferson.

May 7-9. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at New Orleans, La.

May 21-22.—Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Wichita, Kan.

June 9-11. American Seed Trade Ass'n in Los Angeles, Cal.

June 22-23.—Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

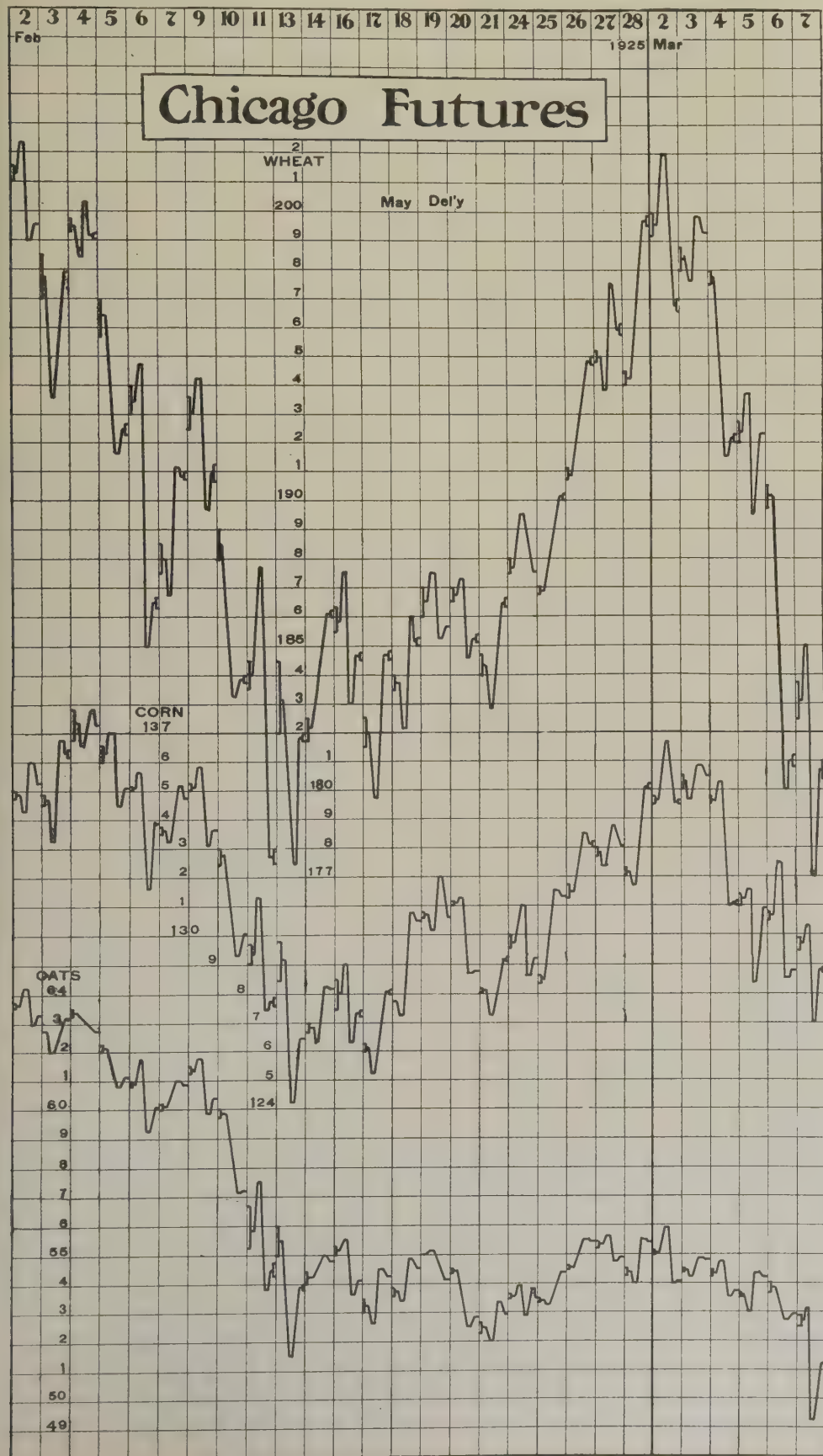
June 24-25. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Toledo, O.

June 25-26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Midsummer meeting at a point to be selected in northern Indiana.

July 28-30.—National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Oct. 12-14. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 12-14. U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.





## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Gracemont, Okla., Feb. 24.—Farmers are plowing for the spring crop and business is good.—C. A. Downing, C. A. Downing Elevator Co.

Bruning, Neb., Mar. 6.—The condition of wheat is very uncertain just now. The crop did not come up last fall and some of the farmers say it is dead in spots and very uneven.—Chas. J. Caspers, Farmers Grain Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Winter wheat crop condition is 79% of normal as compared with 83% in an average year. This low average condition is due to the heavy losses which made the crop in Oregon and Washington rate 33%; in Texas 60%, and in Oklahoma 65%.—Nat C. Murray, statistician.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 2.—Moisture, soil and plant conditions of the growing winter wheat crop are mostly satisfactory to very good in the lake states south and east, except fall growth was small in some sections. In the west 10 to 20 per cent of the acreage is doubtful to abandoned, 10 to 20 per cent poor but should recover if moisture is received by the time spring temperatures arrive, 30 per cent fair and 40 per cent good to very good. The poorest sections are north Texas and part of the panhandle, southwestern Oklahoma, north central Kansas, and southeastern Nebraska. A liberal abandonment is either assured in the above sections or is likely unless early spring rains are secured. Generally, the entire west is short of surface or subsoil moisture or both. There is considerable abandonment in the Pacific northwest and in localities in Montana but conditions there are now favorable for the remaining.—R. O. Cromwell, Lamson Bros. & Co.

### March Farm Reserves.

The amount of wheat on farms Mar. 1 is 121,000,000 bus., or about 13.8% of the 1924 crop, compared with 137,717,000 last Mar. 1 or 17.3% of the 1923 crop. The 10-year average is 18.3%.

Wheat in country mills and elevators Mar. 1 is approximately 90,000,000 bus. compared with 98,283,000 (revised figures) on Mar. 1, 1924, and 103,000,000 Mar. 1, 1923. The 10-year average is 90,000,000. The amount is larger than last year in the Southwest and Northwest but smaller elsewhere, especially in the Pacific Northwest. Wheat reserves on farms, in mills and elevators and the visible total 281,000,000 compared with 299,000,000 last year.

About 880,000,000 bus. of corn are on farms Mar. 1, 1924, or 36% of the crop compared with 1,154,000,000 the previous March and 1,093,000,000 March, 1923. The 10-year average is 38.1%. In other short corn crop years the figures were as follows: 1913 crop 2,417,000,000 and reserves following March 866,000,000; 1916 crop 2,567,000,000 and reserves 782,000,000; 1918 crop 2,503,000,000 and reserves 855,000,000.

Mar. 1 farm oats reserves are around 590,000,000 bus. or 39% of the crop. They compare with 447,000,000 or 34.3% the previous March, and 421,000,000 or 34.6% March, 1923; the 10-year average is 36.7%. On account of a small corn crop, country elevators contain a larger supply of oats than usual.—R. O. Cromwell, Lamson Bros. & Co.

### Grain Reserves.

Wheat on farms Mar. 1 was 13.4% of last year's production. This is the smallest percentage so held in a record of 30 years. Last year farm holdings on March were 17.3% of the 1923 production, and the 10-year average percentage is 18.3%.

The quantity held on farms Mar. 1 is estimated at 117,255,000 bus., which compares with 137,717,000 a year ago and 156,087,000 two years ago. In 30 years the Mar. 1 farm holdings have been smaller than this year 4 times. The largest holdings were 244,448,000 in 1916, and the smallest, 100,650,000 in 1917.

Total wheat stocks on farms, in country mills and elevators and at visible supply points is estimated at 263,000,000, compared with 300,000,000 bus. a year ago and 306,000,000 two years ago. The supply for this season for 976,000,000 compared with 919,000,000 last season.

The Mar. 1 estimate placed stocks of corn on farms at 33.7% of the crop; a year ago the percentage was 37.8%, and the 10-year average is 38.1%. The quantity held is 820,000,000 bus. compared with 1,153,000,000 bus. last year, or 30% less. Total supplies for the season were 19% less than the preceding season.

The reduction of wheat stocks in country mills and elevators, as compared with a year ago, is estimated to be 22%, the total being 76,404,000 or 8.8% of last year's production, compared with 98,283,000 a year ago and 102,908,000 two years ago.—Nat C. Murray, Clement, Curtis & Co.

### Farm Reserves.

Washington, Mar. 9.—The crop reporting board makes the following estimates:

The proportion of the 1924 corn crop which is merchantable is about 66.3%, compared with 80.8% of the 1923 crop and 83.3% of the 1922 crop; the 10-year average being 81.2%.

About 70.5% of the wheat crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, compared with 63.4% of the 1923 crop and 67.3% of the 1922 crop so shipped; the 10-year average being 60.1%.

About 27.6% of the oats crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, compared with 24.7% of the 1923 crop and 25.0% of the 1922 crop so shipped; the 10-year average being 27.6%.

About 35.0% of the barley crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, compared with 34.5% of the 1923 crop and 36.6% of the 1922 crop so shipped; the 10-year average being 38.8%.

The amount of hay (all) on farms March 1, 1925, was about 37,386,000 tons, or 33.2%, of the 1924 crop, compared with March 1, 1924, stocks of 33,455,000 tons, or 31.4%, of the 1923 crop, and March 1, 1923, stocks of 36,610,000 tons, or 32.7%, of the 1922 crop.

Details for important states follow:

#### Wheat.

Stocks on farms March 1.  
In thousands of bu.\*  
(i.e., 000 omitted.)

State—	1925.	1924.	1923.
New York .....	1,300	1,795	1,973
Pennsylvania .....	4,204	7,058	6,180
Maryland .....	1,100	2,074	1,717
Virginia .....	1,829	2,786	2,490
North Carolina .....	1,386	1,691	1,350
Ohio .....	6,343	11,120	7,782
Indiana .....	3,458	6,165	4,628
Illinois .....	3,576	9,376	7,760
Michigan .....	3,202	3,978	2,865
Minnesota .....	8,033	5,379	6,546
Iowa .....	1,380	2,847	3,455
Missouri .....	3,202	6,622	5,435
North Dakota .....	21,539	12,854	29,122
South Dakota .....	5,462	5,778	9,203
Nebraska .....	9,138	6,278	11,369
Kansas .....	13,836	11,733	20,886
Kentucky .....	434	999	897
Tennessee .....	607	768	673
Texas .....	1,550	1,146	899
Oklahoma .....	3,841	3,795	2,822
Montana .....	7,234	8,587	10,016
Colorado .....	2,313	3,106	3,484
Idaho .....	2,139	5,421	3,641
Washington .....	1,911	7,346	3,531
Oregon .....	1,390	2,949	1,890
California .....	191	1,131	918
U. S. total .....	113,928	137,717	156,087

#### Corn.

State—	1925.	1924.	1923.
New York .....	6,375	6,140	9,349
New Jersey .....	3,611	4,248	4,366
Pennsylvania .....	19,492	24,656	29,761
Maryland .....	7,971	11,666	12,070
Virginia .....	13,722	25,533	23,512
West Virginia .....	4,705	6,702	7,188
North Carolina .....	19,141	28,698	24,224
South Carolina .....	9,401	16,335	11,960
Georgia .....	23,595	21,162	24,205
Florida .....	4,656	3,690	4,014
Ohio .....	26,572	65,542	59,639
Indiana .....	35,075	78,973	70,522
Illinois .....	108,632	138,298	115,837
Michigan .....	11,397	19,195	20,036
Wisconsin .....	11,596	20,840	29,490
Minnesota .....	30,321	49,501	39,392
Iowa .....	97,521	170,207	205,207
Missouri .....	61,420	74,807	60,562
North Dakota .....	3,866	6,488	5,792
South Dakota .....	23,998	56,618	40,714
Nebraska .....	73,181	111,541	62,016
Kansas .....	40,581	34,202	29,517
Kentucky .....	33,148	37,620	35,224
Tennessee .....	30,676	32,534	33,948
Alabama .....	19,827	19,404	21,889
Mississippi .....	10,261	11,135	21,484
Louisiana .....	4,180	7,164	9,281
Texas .....	20,332	26,825	34,374
Oklahoma .....	20,336	7,132	14,400
Arkansas .....	12,342	8,990	16,234
Montana .....	1,012	2,562	1,330
Colorado .....	4,695	15,426	6,412
U. S. total .....	801,609	1,153,847	1,093,306

\*Stocks based upon reported percentages applied to entire crop.

#### Oats.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
New York .....	14,304	12,444	13,343
Pennsylvania .....	15,203	12,893	16,310
Ohio .....	23,277	18,829	13,116
Indiana .....	21,711	13,634	8,223
Illinois .....	55,651	44,583	31,903
Michigan .....	26,880	17,603	18,845
Wisconsin .....	38,332	35,023	40,623
Minnesota .....	73,530	59,052	54,243
Iowa .....	99,313	77,337	87,170
Missouri .....	13,358	10,350	3,840
North Dakota .....	40,147	19,773	36,250
South Dakota .....	37,259	32,118	31,248
Nebraska .....	30,454	33,230	17,393
Kansas .....	10,748	8,032	6,081
Texas .....	10,756	10,522	5,689
Oklahoma .....	9,720	4,560	5,440
Montana .....	7,545	9,772	9,504
U. S. total .....	550,342	447,366	421,118

#### Barley.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
New York .....	2,139	1,222	1,191
Ohio .....	585	639	299
Illinois .....	1,712	1,521	1,401
Michigan .....	1,043	684	648
Wisconsin .....	3,655	3,446	4,124
Minnesota .....	7,604	6,494	6,497
Iowa .....	1,178	1,126	1,151
North Dakota .....	9,126	5,469	8,739
South Dakota .....	5,607	6,208	6,079
Nebraska .....	1,443	2,468	915
Kansas .....	2,772	5,333	5,202
Texas .....	386	441	177
Oklahoma .....	748	341	175
Montana .....	620	830	805
Colorado .....	1,795	2,958	884
Idaho .....	385	800	491
Washington .....	264	893	231
Oregon .....	267	462	346
California .....	806	2,646	2,410
U. S. total .....	43,127	44,930	42,469

### From Abroad.

Riga, Latvia.—Estimates have it that 25% of the Russian crops have been entirely destroyed. Large purchases of seed grain are moving into Russia.

Paris, France.—The Bread Flour Commission will advance the price of flour on Mar. 15 to conform to the steady increase in the price of wheat. This will automatically increase the price of bread to 1 franc 75 centimes per kilogram.

German stocks of wheat have practically disappeared. The Reichsgetreidestelle (Office of Wheat Control), in its Feb. 1 estimate, indicated Hamburg supplies of rye and wheat were only enough to last a week. German millers are buying from hand to mouth.

Rome, Italy.—"Economic bread" is being sold here for lire 2.30 per 2 pounds 3 ounces; finer bread is sold at lire 2.60 per 2 pounds 3 ounces. Bread prices in Italy are now 6 times as high as in pre-war years, when the same amount sold for 40 cents.

The total Bulgarian wheat crop of 1924, comprising both spring and summer harvests, is estimated at 15% to 25% less than that of 1923. Peasants, being in fair financial condition, sold little and held for better prices and large buyers followed the same policy. Retail sales in December last reached as high as \$3.80 per bu.

The Polish Ministry of the Interior has proposed to the Council of Ministers that the government grant a loan of 10,000,000 zloty with which to purchase grain abroad. Purchases would be used as a reserve to be dumped upon the market should domestic prices rise too high. No decision regarding the loan, which equals approximately \$2,000,000, has yet been given.

Shortages in the last French wheat crop and continued rise of prices continues to disturb the market. Spain is reported to be about to allow free importation of wheat. Portugal has made heavy purchases. Russia and Roumania are in the market. The price of bread is rising and the French wheat needs to the end of the year will make necessary a purchase of about 18,000,000 bus.—Commercial Attache Jones, Paris.

Activity predominated in the Spanish cereal market during the week of Feb. 2. Farmers have disposed of practically all of last season's crop, which is now held by the elevator men who are using a unique system of paying for it. The farmer is advanced a certain sum, usually a fourth or a half of the value of his wheat, at the time of delivery to the elevator. This he uses for buying fertilizer, etc., for the new crop. The remainder of his wheat is left to be sold at monthly intervals, or on his order, whereby he gets an opportunity to take advantage of rising prices. The continued rising market is proving advantageous to both producer and elevator man.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Vancouver, B. C.—Grain exports from this port during 1924 totaled 55,873,788 bus. against 24,663,017 bus. in 1923.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 27.—Two little showers in central Texas have caused cane seed to move more freely. It has been accumulating with very few buyers and good stocks are now on hand. Owing to the winter oats and barley being killed off by the winter freeze, a large part of the oats which were replanted this spring have suffered so extremely from the dry weather that it is expected considerably more cane seed than usual will be planted in this section.—Dorsey Grain Co.

### Australian Corn for Canada.

On account of the short crop and high price of corn in the United States, Canada this season is getting its corn from Argentina, Australia and Tasmania.

The importations from the Argentine Republic are in full cargo lots, this movement having been in full swing last year, there being now a cargo of 200,000 bus. of last year's arrivals of Argentine corn on hand. The Argentine corn is well known for its small, round, hard kernel.

The Australian corn is arriving in small parcels by many steamers, the quantity received being relatively small, some estimates placing it at 150,000 bus. The Australian is a large whitekerneled ear, fully equal to the corn grown in the United States.

### Corn Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Ft. Worth, cars	578	296	33	30
San Francisco, tons	2,313	2,682		
Baltimore, bus.	86,995	311,783	6,496	635,864
Cincinnati, bus.	470,400	780,000	427,800	432,600
Chicago, bus.	6,484,000	9,469,000	2,541,000	5,651,000
Duluth, bus.	22,527	2,109,283		
Ft. William, bus.	1,436	4,296	1,436	4,296
Indianapolis, bus.	1,195,000	2,360,000	1,065,000	1,511,000
Kans. City, bus.	2,582,500	3,525,000	623,750	1,581,250
Milwaukee, bus.	1,320,040	3,320,040	471,773	1,003,363
Minneapolis, bus.	3,303,280	3,416,080	2,849,870	2,141,470
New Orleans, bus.	163,879	1,160,042	163,879	
New York, bus.	43,500			
Omaha, bus.	1,183,000	4,683,000	1,244,600	4,477,200
Peoria, bus.	1,725,800	1,853,600	1,080,550	1,060,550
Phila., bus.	144,749	534,405		591,437
St. Joseph, bus.	892,500	1,338,000	699,000	952,500
St. Louis, bus.	1,527,400	5,392,800	1,195,000	3,534,160
Superior, bus.	116,781	1,027,327		
Toledo, bus.	311,250	758,750	241,070	295,025
Wichita, bus.	307,200	747,600	290,800	373,800

### Oats Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Ft. Worth, cars	111	183	59	49
San Francisco, tons	1,125	843		
Baltimore, bus.	145,154	29,897		
Cincinnati, bus.	206,000	322,000		
Chicago, bus.	3,680,000	5,068,000	3,072,000	4,157,000
Duluth, bus.	321,753	387,472		10,430
Ft. William, bus.	2,237,126	1,400,573	328,929	488,247
Indianapolis, bus.	590,000	988,000	618,000	936,000
Kans. City, bus.	671,500	683,900	361,500	579,000
Milwaukee, bus.	1,051,600	1,317,800	946,950	1,328,927
Minneapolis, bus.	2,270,240	2,435,180	2,920,620	2,086,200
New Orleans, bus.	102,749	18,215	102,749	
New York, bus.	902,000		630,000	
Omaha, bus.	1,028,000	1,244,000	1,718,000	1,800,000
Peoria, bus.	769,400	1,220,100	84,600	968,850
Phila., bus.	238,507	110,264	108,833	
St. Joseph, bus.	118,000	108,000		88,000
St. Louis, bus.	2,274,000	3,092,000	2,304,780	3,080,180
Superior, bus.	156,269	224,294		2,275
Toledo, bus.	547,350	338,250	472,405	153,660
Wichita, bus.	42,000	96,000	28,500	90,000

### Michigan Bean Men Resent Proposed Federal Grades.

Michigan bean growers definitely went on record as opposed to federal grading of beans as is now being considered at Washington, at the last annual meeting of the Michigan Bean Growers Ass'n at Saginaw, on the afternoon of Feb. 27. A copy of the resolution that follows was sent to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Whereas, we are advised that the authorities in charge contemplate the introduction of a federal grading system which would involve Michigan beans,

Whereas, there has been developed and perfected in Michigan a system of grades for beans which is the result of many years of careful studies of this ultra sensitive crop, under Michigan conditions, together with the demand, rights and sensibilities of the consumer, and this by practical producers and handlers of the crop, and

Whereas, we believe that the introduction of another system will be no advantage to the producer, handler or consumer, but will result in confusion and uncertainty where confidence and satisfaction now exist; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Michigan Bean Growers' Ass'n at Saginaw, February 27, 1925, that we are opposed to any change in our present universally accepted and satisfactory bean grades until such time as the need shall become apparent to those actually engaged in some phase of the industry, or as a result of a suggestion or demand from the bean consuming public.

Speakers on the program included H. E. Chatterton, Lansing; Chas. Correyell, Gratiot county; N. L. Davern, Montcalm county; C. S. Benton, Ingham county. Howard E. Rather, East Lansing, spoke on "Pure Seed and Its Relation to Grade and Quality." F. W. Merrick reported on the progress of the Joint Bean Advertising Enterprise.

Bruce A. Stickel, Lansing, explained the jobbers reasons for objecting to federal grading, after the meeting, as follows:

The plan proposed by the government would so reduce the outcome of growers from bean crops that some of them would likely stop raising beans and jobbers would thereby suffer serious losses. Jobbers would necessarily have to establish their prices to cover any losses they might sustain from the strictness of the federal grades.

Recently the government graded 116 cars of beans from New York state, which had previously been graded as choice by the New York jobbers. Only 13 of them were found to be choice under the federal grades. The loss on the other 103 carloads would be taken from the growers' pockets and in Michigan that would approximate \$3,000,000 annually.

The government uses a laboratory method of picking which throws out every bean with the slightest spot or with slightly bursted skin. Jobbers grade on commercial needs and beans which are not perfect, but nevertheless good for consumption are saved, instead of wasted as under the government method.

A hearing will be held in Detroit, Mich., about April 24, at which growers and jobbers will get together before a government representative to present their objections to the federal grades.

### Wheat Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Ft. Worth, cars	417	295	580	173
San Francisco, tons	10,674	13,797		
Baltimore, bus.	791,991	1,893,044	1,194,404	1,641,321
Cincinnati, bus.	450,800	613,200	336,800	369,600
Chicago, bus.	1,511,000	1,197,000	2,545,000	1,781,000
Duluth, bus.	2,564,848	972,880	866,528	645,589
Ft. William, bus.	6,171,684	3,874,433	2,657,424	1,631,962
Galveston, bus.	977,866		909,866	
Indianapolis, bus.	254,700	395,000	179,000	309,000
Kans. City, bus.	2,687,850	4,179,600	3,524,850	2,137,050
Milwaukee, bus.	221,200	162,400	169,071	184,275
Minneapolis, bus.	5,130,230	7,524,430	2,764,850	3,045,630
New Orleans, bus.	2,173,043	145,100	1,732,053	
New York, bus.	2,581,600		3,460,000	
Omaha, bus.	1,520,400	1,731,800	2,048,200	1,353,800
Peoria, bus.	52,800	79,600	52,800	103,200
Phila., bus.	4,699,295	2,689,094	4,759,717	2,866,118
St. Joseph, bus.	879,200	648,000	291,200	156,800
St. Louis, bus.	2,822,740	2,259,896	2,804,760	2,020,840
Superior, bus.	970,510	480,544	664,528	478,903
Toledo, bus.	579,600	665,000	136,075	663,845
Wichita, bus.	943,200	1,443,300	669,000	721,500

### Farm Stocks and Wheat Supply.

Farm stocks of wheat on Mar. 1 total 112 million bus., or 12.8% of the crop. With one exception, the year 1918, this is the smallest farm total in 20 years, while in percentage it is a low record. We do not estimate the stocks in mill and country elevators, but assuming an increase in that position proportionate to the increase in the commercial visible over last year's showing we reach a present wheat supply made up of farm stocks 112 million; visible stocks about 69 million, and mill and elevator stocks 95 million, or a total at this date of 276 million bus.

Requirements from Mar. 1 to June 30 approximate 194 million for domestic consumption and 30 million for spring seeding, leaving some 52 million for 4 months' exports and carry-over stocks at the end of the wheat year. Present stocks remaining in all positions strongly suggest that the final official crop estimate last year over-stated the wheat yield by approximately 20 million bus.

Farm stocks of corn, 778 million bus., or 31.9% of the crop, against 1,153 million, or 37.8% last year. It is the smallest total Mar. 1 farm holding in over 20 years and the percentage has been reported lower but twice in the history of modern crop reporting. In spite of a winter farm consumption which by rigid economy has been held to the lowest volume in many years, there remains for 8 months' use only 44% of the amount which has already been consumed in 4 months.

Farm stocks of oats, 503 million bus., or 32.6% of the crop, against 445 million bus. and 24.7% last year. Consumption has been upon the largest scale known in many years, supplementing the corn deficiency, but there still remains the largest volume of farm stocks since 1921.—B. W. Snow, Bartlett-Frazier Co.

### Cruel Murder by the Crop Killers.

Competition is the life of trade. Keen competition between the blooming cut worms and Hessian fly, who are taking delivery and eating our July and September wheat now; and the foreigners, who are buying it to be delivered in July and September, is putting such a price on the new crop wheat that the only thing left for the big hearted order of amalgamated farm relievers to do this year in order to save their hides will be to worry Congress to pass a bill to encourage the growth of worms and make it a crime to use them as fishing bait. Funeral services are held daily in all markets for that part of the crop the worms are not eating and is being cruelly murdered by the crop killers.—Tod Sloan of B. C. Christopher & Co.

### Rye Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Ft. Worth, cars	5	1	1	1
Baltimore, bus.	669,158	172,255	281,744	111,633
Cincinnati, bus.	1,400	7,000	1,400	2,800
Chicago, bus.	209,000	172,000	97,000	134,000
Duluth, bus.	727,184	600,550	47,001	2,191
Ft. William, bus.	124,441	88,442		2,356
Indianapolis, bus.		4,000	35,000	7,400
Kans. City, bus.	15,400	26,400	1,100	6,600
Milwaukee, bus.	159,895	260,360	63,900	42,280
Minneapolis, bus.	208,350	600,570	114,970	188,510
New York, bus.	96,000		1,278,000	
Omaha, bus.	60,200	54,600	29,400	42,000
Peoria, bus.	2,400	6,000	2,400	24,650
Phila., bus.	76,485	1,823	127,992	19,286
St. Joseph, bus.	1,500		4,500	
St. Louis, bus.	5,200	14,300	2,480	14,860
Superior, bus.	155,542	327,033		
Toledo, bus.	14,400	12,000	3,750	21,910

### Barley Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Ft. Worth, cars	21	104	5	21
San Francisco, tons	6,162	21,279		
Baltimore, bus.	553,829	2,174	521,463	
Cincinnati, bus.	2,800	1,400		
Chicago, bus.	1,036,000	748,000	365,000	398,000
Duluth, bus.	129,497	22,716	49,999	22,722
Ft. William, bus.	1,086,364	588,728	117,749	316,088
Kans. City, bus.	19,500	91,500	2,600	100,100
Milwaukee, bus.	1,096,000	768,000	554,018	273,980
Minneapolis, bus.	1,612,130	1,130,700	1,865,800	1,097,630
New York, bus.	967,300		1,901,000	
Omaha, bus.	28,800	88,000	32,000	84,800
Peoria, bus.	93,800	144,800	54,600	53,200
Phila., bus.	18,025	14,427	16,629	11,372
St. Joseph, bus.	1,750	14,000	1,750	17,400
St. Louis, bus.	97,000	57,600	17,200	35,180
Superior, bus.	121,352	21,832	23,333	17,000
Toledo, bus.	4,800			
Wichita, bus.	3,600	26,400	2,400	12,000



## Changes in Oat Grades Opposed by Country Shippers

A hearing on the proposed changes in the oats grades was called to order at 10:15 a. m., Feb. 26, by H. J. Besley, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the Fort Dearborn Hotel at Chicago, Ill., with a good representation of the different branches of the grain trade.

W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, asked 'Who are interested in these grade changes?'

Mr. Besley: The Grain Shippers Ass'n of the Gateway Markets; the Grain Shippers Ass'n of Minneapolis, and the Terminal Elevator Ass'n.

Mr. Culbertson: No desire for change from the farmer or country shipping interest?

P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.: Have any producers asked for a change?

Adolph Gerstenberg, Chicago: Is it not the object of this meeting to bring the adulterated food department and the inspection together?

C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.: Will proper rulings be made by the Bureau of Chemistry along these lines?

Mr. Besley: Dr. Dunbar states for the Bureau of Chemistry that the Bureau will not concern itself with shipments coming under the new grades.

Louis T. Sayre, chairman of the Grain Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, told of a meeting of the committee to consider the proposed grades, at which the following recommendation was adopted:

At a joint meeting of the trade and the Grain Committee, held to consider your proposed revision of United States standards for oats, the following recommendations were made:

In the first paragraph on page one, the last line "and not more than 25% of other grains," there shall be added thereto and designated what the balance of the 25% shall be, whether it shall be seeds, chaff and/or other foreign material.

On page three, heading "Heavy Oats and Extra Heavy Oats," the recommendation was that this be stricken out entirely.

On page four, the paragraph referring to cereal oats be stricken out, and that there be no separate grade for cereal oats.

On page seven, under the heading "Maximum Limits of Foreign Material," in the grade No. 2 the foreign material be raised to 3%, and in the grade No. 3, to 4%.

The above recommendations were carried by a majority of the members present at the meeting, and we earnestly solicit your most careful consideration for the same.

Geo. H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City has a grade calling for "barley-mixed oats," and we have been selling "White Star" with 35 per cent of barley. I suggest making it 35 instead of 25% in specification No. 1.

Mr. Goodrich: You are going to reduce the value of the producer's oats when you allow barley or mill refuse to go into the grades. I do not see the justice of lowering the grade for the benefit of the Northwest which grows trash with the oats. In Indiana, Illinois and Ohio we grow pure oats.

Mr. Besley: Screenings move in commerce in great quantities.

Mr. Goodrich: Why make a standard for mill offal? You are going to penalize the farmers of Indiana. We clean oats for seed at 15 of the country elevators owned by my firm. The Northwest does not clean seed oats.

Mr. Sturtevant: Under the new rules would wild oats from Canada pay duty as oats?

Mr. Culbertson: Country shippers do not favor any change. I am not in favor of mixing wild oats with the good clean oats of Illinois. I do not think the Department in formulating these rules is doing anything to help the farmer, but rather to hinder him.

W. E. Suits, chairman of the executive committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n: We object to the term "mixed feed oats" being applied to wild oats, to avoid the

implication that feed oats are made of wild oats. We do not use anything but large white oats in our alfalfa molasses feed.

E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, Ind., pres. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: We want to go on record as opposed to any change in the grades. We believe in calling a wild oat a wild oat.

W. M. Hirshy, Chicago, questioned the report of the Grain Committee of the Board of Trade.

John E. Brennan, Chicago: Call a spade a spade. For the Chicago Grain Receivers Ass'n Mr. Brennan went on record as asking that cereal oats be so described and that wild oats be so described.

F. G. Winter, of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago: I am glad a large percentage of the grain trade is opposed to these changes. Cereal oats are good enough for human consumption.

Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.: If this "cereal" grade is established as planned it will not be fit for human consumption.

W. T. Brooking, St. Louis, Mo.: We think it very unwise to add any classification of cereal oats.

C. A. Ross, Rensselaer, Ind.: We handle oats that are pure and wish to enter a protest for the benefit of our farmers. The classifications should remain as they are.

Mr. Culbertson: This meeting was called for the benefit of the elevator interests to allow them to buy our good Illinois oats and mix in wild oats. I don't want the government to make any standards for wild oats.

Garnett Zorn, Louisville, Ky.: The market for the good Illinois oats is improved by elevator men buying them to mix.

Mr. Sturtevant: The Omaha Grain Ex-

change is opposed to any changes in the present oats standards.

Mr. Sayre: What will we call feed oats?

Mr. Davis: These grades are satisfactory to us with a single exception. We would like to have the grade standard set by the Department so that a food inspector could not come and say "You are adulterating oats." We sell "Jumbo oats," which are 50% wild and 50% cultivated.

Mr. Culbertson: But the producer has no "Jumbo oats" to sell.

S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., representing the Toledo Produce Exchange and the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n: We are opposed to the yellow oats mixture in white oats. We are opposed to any change that will let down the bars to additional mixtures of mongrel oats. We would not object to wild oats being called what they are.

The afternoon session was called to order in the smoking room of the Board of Trade.

Geo. E. Booth, Chicago: We do not see any advantage whatever by having the notation "extra heavy" on the sample.

O. B. Hastings, Cairo, Ill.: The Cairo trade is opposed to the use of the word "heavy."

John Barrett, Chicago: I want cereal oats cut out of the grades entirely.

Mr. Booth: Inspectors can't always tell a cereal oat when they see it.

Mr. Winter: I can't always tell, and I have been on the floor specializing in oats for 15 years.

Mr. Sturtevant: Under these rules the inspector could call oats cereal oats when our shipper at the country station who loaded them knew they were not cereal oats; and we could not satisfy the shipper.

Mr. Booth: The cereal oat ought not to be penalized just because it came from a mill.

J. T. Buchanan, Omaha, Neb.: Many of us feel that the new grades of feed oats would make a lower value for good oats, and that there would be an importation of Canadian wild oats to manufacture into the new grade of feed oats.

Mr. Besley: Under the changed rules there would be no section for "clipped oats," but on request inspection service would be given as to whether "clipped."

Adjourned.

In Attendance from Out of Town: P. H. Bevis, Duluth, Minn.; A. A. Breed, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. T. Brooking, St. Louis, Mo.; J. T. Buchanan, Omaha, Neb.; R. L. Callahan, Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Conner, Superior, Wis.; Milton Crowe, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Culbertson, Decatur, Ill.; Geo. H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; O. B. Hastings, Cairo, Ill.; Cloyd Loughry, Monticello, Ind.; G. C. Martin, Jr., vice-pres. Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; S. L. Rice, Metamora, O.; C. A. Ross, Rensselaer, Ind.; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, Ind.; D. J. Schuh, Cincinnati, O.; C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.; Garnett Zorn, Louisville, Ky.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate has given its approval to the selection of former Representative Wm. E. Humphrey, Washington, as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

### Grain Company May Deduct Allowance for Wear and Tear.

The United States Board of Tax Appeals at Washington Feb. 25 decided in the case of the Farmers Grain Co. the taxpayer may deduct from gross income an allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in its business, based on the cost to it of such properties when acquired subsequent to March 1, 1913, and measured by their useful life.

In the absence of evidence tending to show the existence of a good will or the value thereof, an arbitrary allocation of a portion of the purchase price of property of a going concern to such good will should be disallowed. Taxpayer may not take as a deduction for exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence a speculative amount alleged to represent a loss to market value of its properties due to competition.



A Wild Oat from the Weed Foul Farms of North Dakota.



## The Wild Oat.

The wild oat, *Avena fatua*, possesses much greater vigor than the ordinary oat or cultivated grains with which it is growing as a weed, and will crowd out by its greed for plant food the cultivated plants.

While many wild oats grow in the same field with the cultivated oats a great source of supply of this undesirable seed is the cleaning house, where the major impurity screened out by the grain separator from wheat, barley, rye and flax is the wild oat.

The farmer who has weeds on his lands is forced to haul the wild oats to the elevator and the elevator operator who cleans them out has to dispose of them some way, and thus they become an article of commerce.

Besides the wild oats the screenings may contain barley skimmings, rye, corn, chaff, dirt and other foreign material, and the pressure to dispose of this refuse is so great that on page 265 of the Journal for Feb. 25 seizures by the Bureau of Chemistry of shipments by six different firms are reported. In most cases the government alleges misbranding, the sacks having been invoiced as "oats" when in fact they contain screenings as well as oats.

Wild oats contain smaller groats, generally have awns and some bristles at the base. The awn is twisted and stiff, running out from the middle of the husk, often is an inch long and in ripe seeds is bent at a right angle a little below the middle. The slanting horseshoe-shaped scar at the base of the seed is densely bristly, altho these bristles are easily broken off, as, rarely, is the scar itself. The bent awn and the scar are the characteristics peculiar to the wild oat as distinguishing it from the cultivated variety.

Three kinds of wild oats are known. One kind is large, dark brown and bristly. Another is smaller, smooth, gray or olive brown, with heavier kernels; and a third is a white albino of these kinds, or a hybrid with the cultivated oat. The different kinds are shown in the engravings herewith.

**Government interference** has prevented French importers from filling their grain requirements. They must come into the market eventually, even with the depreciated franc. It is reckoned now that 14,000,000 quintals must be imported before the next harvest and this would represent at the present cost of wheat in the world market about \$100,000,000.

## Portland Against New Oats Grades.

Sherman Draper and M. H. Doppelmaier, a com'te appointed by the grain section of the Merchants Exchange of Portland, Ore., appeared before B. W. Whitlock, conducting a hearing on the proposed new grades for oats, at Portland, in opposition to the changes.

The com'te expressed the opinion that the new grades would not be fair to the fine quality of oats grown in the Pacific Northwest and suggested that oats should be designated by increased weights per bushel, on extra heavy oats 38 pounds and heavy oats 36 pounds; that the minimum of sound and cultivated oats be increased 2 per cent on Nos. 1 and 2 grades, 3 per cent on No. 3 and 5 per cent on No. 4; that there should be a general lowering of heat damage, wild oats, foreign material and other colored oats, and that if a grade is allowed for western oats only natural oats should come under the classification.

## Missouri Farmers Dealers Meet

Members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Missouri held their annual convention at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23 and 24. They claim to have had enough of legislation on farming and marketing and would like to be left to work out their own troubles for a while.

A resolution adopted condemned Bill No. 116, before the State Legislature, which is intended to replace the present bill regulating the operation of co-operative elevators and warehouses. This bill and its provisions would destroy the co-operative system it was declared and the resolution was signed by W. R. Crowther, Golden City, pres. of the Ass'n, to be sent to the legislators.

Among the speakers were W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Roy Monier, State Warehouse Commissioner, Kansas City; A. Lee Ely, Monroe City.

The following officers were re-elected: W. R. Crowthers, pres.; R. H. McCullough, Polo, vice-pres.; E. J. Alexander, Monroe City, sec'y; F. A. DeGood, Golden City, treas. Directors: E. J. Goddard, Avalon; H. E. Brenner, Turney; Isaac Madding, O'Fallon; E. M. Peters, Rushville; A. Lee Ely, Monroe City.

The members agreed to hold the next annual convention at St. Louis.

## Hearings on Proposed Hay Grades.

Following is the schedule for hearings on the proposed grades for alfalfa, Johnson and wild hay:

March 9—10:00 a. m., Montgomery, Ala.; Chamber of Commerce—Alfalfa and Johnson hay.

March 11—10:30 a. m., Fort Worth, Tex.; 1st floor Neil P. Anderson Bldg.—Alfalfa and wild hay.

March 13—10:00 a. m., San Antonio, Tex.; % Adjutant's Office, Fort Sam Houston—Alfalfa, Johnson and wild hay.

March 16—10:30 a. m., El Paso, Tex.; Chamber of Commerce—Alfalfa hay.

March 19—10:00 a. m., Phoenix, Ariz.; Jefferson Hotel—Alfalfa hay.

March 20—10:00 a. m., Los Angeles, Cal.; Grain Exchange, Room, I. W. Heilman Bldg.—Alfalfa hay.

March 23—10:00 a. m., Fresno, Cal.; City Council Chamber—Alfalfa hay.

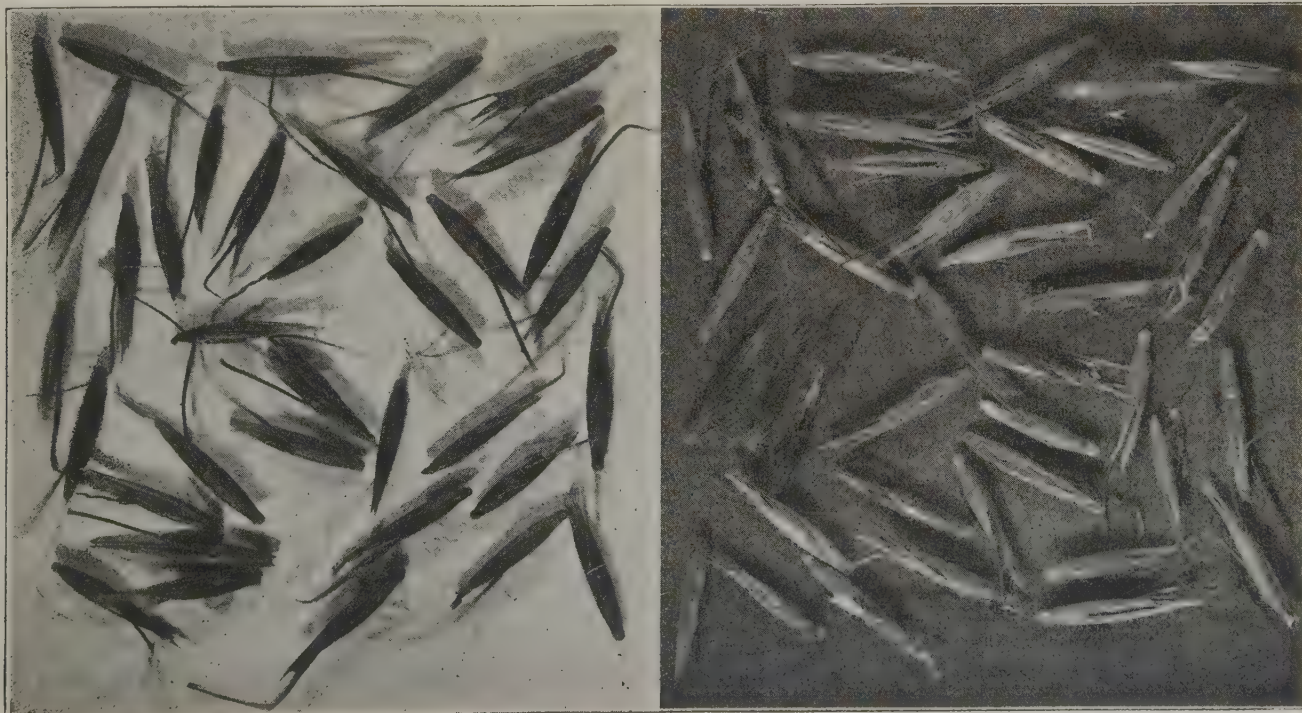
March 26—10:00 a. m., San Francisco, Cal.; Room 240, 425 California St.—Alfalfa hay.

The time and place for other hearings will be announced later. Definite information about hearings in any particular section may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

## Protein Factors in Wheat Production.

"The present value of hard wheat is being controlled by the percentage of protein, very much the same as the value of milk and cream is controlled by the percentage of butterfat," says H. M. Bainer, Director, The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n. "Wheat that produces the best grades of flour must contain from 12 to 12½ per cent protein. But when we stop to consider that the bulk of our wheat contains less than 12 per cent, we can readily understand why high protein wheat must sell at a premium.

"General run wheat contains from 9 to 12 per cent protein. The miller, in order to maintain his best grades of flour, is compelled to purchase considerable quantity of higher than 12 per cent protein wheat to bring up his average to 12 per cent or more. And it often happens that the miller is not able to secure enough of this high protein wheat at home and is forced to ship some of it in from the outside. The premium now being paid for high protein wheat runs from about 7 cents a bushel for 12 per cent protein to 18 cents a bushel for 14 per cent protein.



The Different Kinds of Wild Oats.



## Ohio Farmers Elevator Ass'n Listens to Silver.

The Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n met in 10th annual convention at the Boody House, Toledo, Ohio, at 11 a. m., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, for a two-day session. Pres. D. J. Lloyd presided. The delegates were welcomed by J. D. Hurlbut, pres. of the Toledo Produce Exchange. A number of interesting addresses had been arranged.

B. A. Wallace, of the Ohio State University extension department, urged the delegates to co-operate with the university in giving short-term courses in elevator management. A plan has been drawn whereby one-day meetings of elevator men may be held in 6 Ohio cities, one of them being Toledo, at which elevator operators would be given an opportunity to hear discussions conducted by men from the university faculty.

C. B. Krohn, Deshler, spoke on "How I Expect to Ride the Next Decline in Prices." He stated: Speculation on the part of elevator men is inadvisable. If their guesses on the wheat market were 50% correct it would be unnecessary for them to stick to the elevator business. Any professional speculator would give them jobs.

Gray Silver, pres. of the Grain Marketing Co., Chicago, explained the details of operating and financing that organization, tho the delegates were frankly skeptical of the plan. He said in part:

For some time the farmers have believed their economic rewards were unfairly distributed. So the farmers organized and demanded legislation in the form of enabling acts to permit them to do their own marketing. In 30 months 26 laws of this kind were passed by Congress and the large grain sellers saw the handwriting on the wall. That is why they were so willing to sell and lease their facilities to a co-operative, farmer-owned marketing corporation. That is why they were even willing to place their credit at our disposal so that we could obtain from banks the funds necessary for operating our concern the first year.

The Grain Marketing Co. was organized to supplement local co-operative companies of farmers. There is nothing in it to conflict with your local concerns. We are not in competition at any stage of the game. We solicit your aid in putting this proposition across. Local organizations are not strong enough to go into the terminal end of the grain marketing business, and our company gives them an opportunity to do this.

Managers of the old companies have been retained to conduct the actual operations of the co-operative concern. They are subject to the policies determined by the Board of Directors, which is composed wholly of farmers. Many farmers think they receive extremely high salaries and that the Grain Marketing Co. is merely a merger using a board of farmer directors as a blind. Neither is true. The organization is an entirely new concern, which has leased, with the privilege of purchase, the properties of four distinct companies. If we fail to fulfill our obligations the four companies will revert to the ownership of their four former owners. That is why we are floating a \$4,000,000 bond issue and why it is to the interest of the farmers to take it up.

Congressman-elect Charles Adkins, Decatur, Ill., flayed "fleecing of farmers thru stock selling promotions," and directly opposed special legislation for the farmers, declaring in part:

The great menace to the farmers elevators movement is promoters who are breaking up our camp. We've gone too far with these elevators to see them broke up in a family row.

Whenever anybody comes around selling stock to individuals I become suspicious. We're not afraid of what he has done, but of what he may do. Some day, when we are strong enough and conditions are right for it, we may go into the terminal end of grain distribution, unless these fool promoters come in and put us out of business. Whenever another sideshow comes along and takes part of your business away, your elevator goes up in smoke.

We don't know what economic conditions will be in the future. Twenty years from now the terminals may be in the class of the livery stables of today, wiped off the map. But you'll pay the bill if the politicians abolish the stock exchange, the grain market or the livestock exchange.

In my opinion the greatest problem in agriculture today is land tenure. Land in the better parts of the corn belt is going into the hands of capitalists and land speculators, shutting the door of hope to young men born and reared on the farm.

E. G. McCollum, sec'y of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, strongly advised against participation in grain pools and attacked the clause in co-operative legislation which prohibits these concerns from doing more business with non-members than with members, declaring the Farm Bureau Federation was the cause for the clause being inserted.

Prof. E. G. McBride, of the Department of Rural Economics, Ohio State University, indorsed dealing in futures by experienced persons but firmly advised, "keep the fool amateurs out of the speculative wheat market."

On the second day of the meeting resolutions were passed favoring:

The St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterways project.

Creation of port districts in Ohio, especially at Toledo.

Revision of the state tax law to provide adequate supervision to see that all taxable property is placed on the duplicate with a 50% penalty for failure.

Complete separation of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce to prevent interference and duplication.

A law to exempt from taxation all funds accumulated by mutual insurance companies for payment of fire and cyclone losses.

A denunciation as unpatriotic any attempt by private or corporate interests to secure control of state canal lands for private gain.

The changing of the grading of oats by farmer elevators to the scale formulated by the Department of Agriculture.

The name of the organization was changed from Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio to Ohio Farmers Elevator Ass'n by common consent of all present.

Officers elected are E. T. Dickey, Jewell, pres.; Charles Krohn, Deshler, 1st vice-pres.; William Horn, Castalia, 2nd vice-pres.; Charles S. Latchaw, Defiance, sec'y; D. J. Lloyd, Waterville, treas. Mr. Lloyd, F. M. Randolph, New Lexington, and J. H. Myers, Westerville, were made directors.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The year 1925 will be the driest the world has experienced this century, says an official of the British meteorological department. American scientists say 1925 or 1926 will be the year "without a summer." Both base their findings on solar radiation. Mr. Volstead has not yet ventured a prediction, but all the Moonshiners insist it will be wetter than usual.

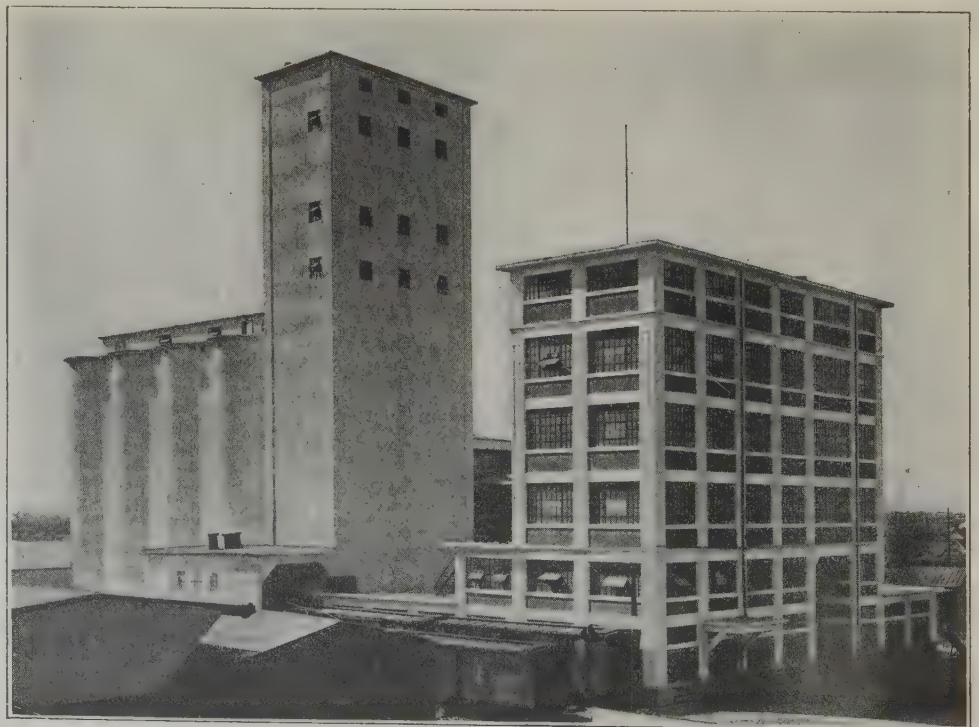
## Storage for Milling Wheat.

The Liberty Mills Co., of San Antonio, Tex., a few years ago built an up-to-date flour mill of the "daylight" style of architecture. In connection therewith the company had steel tanks and a frame elevator for the storage and handling of milling wheat; but in line with its progressive policy the company has added concrete bins to the storage and replaced the frame elevator with the handsome head house shown in the engraving herewith.

An old frame elevator was standing about the middle of the building site. In order to take care of the grain handling requirements of the mill until the new plant could be put into operation the builders, the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., had first to build the elevator head house, install machinery and get it ready to handle the grain before the old frame elevator could be taken down. It was also desirable to erect as much of the new storage as possible before wrecking the old elevator, therefore the head house and the six tanks with corresponding interstices at the opposite end were erected first. After the old elevator could be removed the intermediate storage bins were built, and the work was completed in such a manner as would make it practically impossible to find where the joints were made. It is possible for either section to settle without causing any cracks, since waterproof slip joints were made all around.

In mixing the concrete the proportions were one part cement, two parts sand and four parts crushed limestone, with 6 lbs. hydrated lime for each sack of cement, the lime being used for its waterproofing qualities and to increase the strength and density of the concrete.

The working house is 25x46 ft. 10 ins., and 149 ft. 6 ins. high from floor of boot pit to top of building. A long climb to the top is avoided by riding the employes' belt elevator. Alongside the house is a receiving shed, also built of concrete, housing the single track on which cars are unloaded. Here a double automatic power shovel aids the unloading of the grain into the sink, where it flows to the boot of one of the three main elevator legs in the working house. These legs have steel casing, 13-in. rubber belt with 12x7 buckets, one of the legs being driven by a 25-h.p. and the other two by one 40-h.p. motor. For first reduction on drives from motors Link-Belt Silent Chains are used. The elevated grain goes to a



Reinforced Concrete Storage Annex, Head House and Mill of Liberty Mills Co., at San Antonio, Tex. (See facing page.)



2,000-bu. Fairbanks-Morse Hopper Scale with steel hopper and steel frame on the second floor of the cupola. Grain to be cleaned goes to a No. 409 Eureka Separator on first floor of working house. The cleaned grain goes to numerous bins in the working house. Under the milling wheat bins are 6 feeders to a 9-inch screw conveyor. Two 9-inch screw conveyors, one above the other, driven by a 5-h.p. motor, feed the wheat into the tempering bins, and the tempered wheat leaving the bins is again mixed by two conveyors 6 ins. in diameter, the upper one of the two having a variable speed drive by Link-Belt Silent Chain from a 7½-h.p. motor. This double conveyor is made of galvanized iron and is fed thru an adjustable automatic grain dampener. A belt in the basement takes the wheat into the mill to be ground.

The concrete storage tank annex is 96x46 ft. 6 ins. The six tanks are 18 ft. inside diameter with 6 inch walls. The interstices are made considerably larger by spacing the tanks 4 feet apart, or 23 ft. centers. Spacing the rows apart affords space for 4 rectangular bins 8 ft. 6 ins. by 11 ft., six triangular bins and one rectangular bin 12 ft. 6 ins. x 8 ft. 6 ins. Next to the working house are two bins 13x8 ft. The concrete tanks are 80 ft. deep, the cupola above being 8 ft. high, and the basement 7 ft. high. The total storage capacity of the plant is about 275,000 bus.

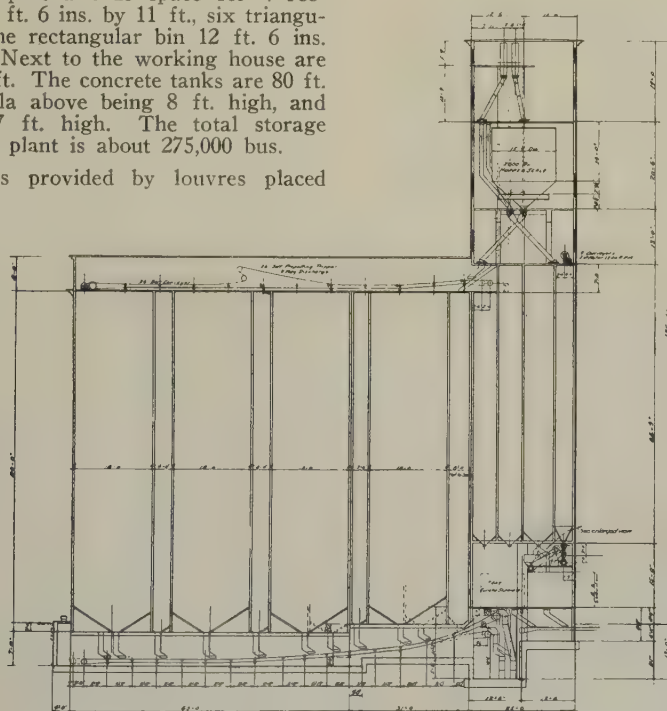
Ventilation is provided by louvres placed

in the outside walls of the bins directly below the roof. The ornamental modeling of the cornice is also a Jones-Hettelsater feature.

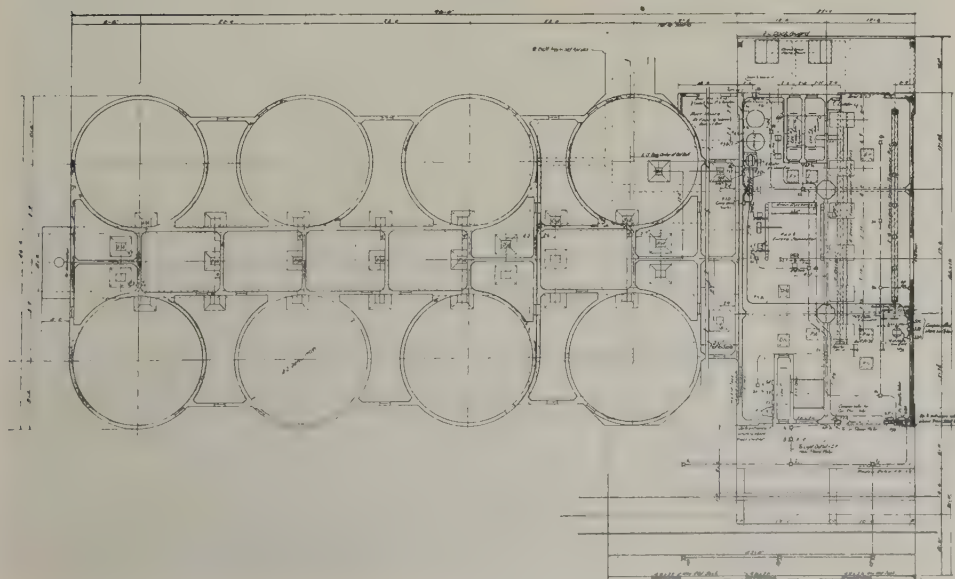
The two rows of bins in the annex are filled by a 26-inch belt conveyor running out from the working house operated by a 15-h.p. motor, and having a 2-way discharge self-propelling tripper. The steel draw-off spouts from the several storage bins are served by a 26-inch conveyor belt in the basement driven by a 10-h. p. motor.

The old steel storage tanks are filled and emptied by two 20-inch belt conveyors reaching the new head house and driven by 5-h.p. motors.

Individual motor drives are used thruout, there being a 10-h.p. motor for the car puller, and a similar motor for the cleaner. The tripper, car puller, power shovel, miscellaneous transmission machinery and sheet metal work were supplied by the J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co.



Cross Section thru Head House and Annex.



Plan of First Floor of Concrete Elevator of Liberty Mills at San Antonio, Tex. (See facing page.)

## Temperature of Grain Made Normal Through Fumigation.

Grain infested with insects may heat, due to their presence, until it becomes favorable to the breeding and development of large numbers of destructive weevils and beetles of various species. If the temperature of the grain continues to rise, it reaches a point where spoilage occurs. Insects have been known to raise the temperature of grain to 88° F. and 95° F. when the outside or room temperature was below 50° F. It is highly necessary, therefore, in warehouses where large quantities of grain are stored to keep the temperature of the grain low and particularly to destroy any insects which may be present.

A study of the effect of fumigation upon heating grain has been made by the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. This has demonstrated that when heating is a result of insect infestation the insects can be killed and the temperature of the grain reduced to normal by fumigation with hydrocyanic-acid gas or carbon di-sulphide. Even grain and beans heating to 103° F. have been reduced to normal temperatures by fumigation. Such reduction in temperature prevents the continued destruction of grain in cold weather, when owners not understanding the ability of insects to raise grain temperatures believe they are enjoying protection due to insect inactivity resulting from temperatures of 50° F. or lower.

All large modern grain storage elevators are now equipped with thermometers so that any change in the temperature of the grain in any bin is immediately shown on a dial in the office.

## A Canadian View of Hoover's Impractical Dream.

President Coolidge's agricultural committee has recently recommended, and Mr. Hoover has added his personal plea, that the United States government adopt a policy by which farmers in that country will reduce their production of wheat to domestic requirements and go out of the exporting trade.

This policy would meet with a great deal of satisfaction in Canada. It would give the farming industry of this country a great boost and would make the task of completing the settlement of Western Canada a great deal easier. It would be well, however, for Canada to proceed with the development of her western lands without relying too much on the result of official discouragement of wheat growing in the United States. Not politics but price fluctuations and the forces of supply and demand will count in influencing the United States farmer. It cannot be too often emphasized how futile it is for man to attempt to control these forces.

The adoption of a fixed policy of producing wheat only to the extent of domestic consumption would constitute a grave economic and moral error. Above every other food, the world needs wheat, and no one can foretell the measure of its need in any one year. With the present year's apparent falling off in production of wheat in the world, if the United States government, at last year's seeding, had a policy of limited wheat production, there would be millions more hungry in the world.—Winnipeg Grain Trade News.

## Pool Contract Upheld.

The Supreme Court of Washington on Jan. 28, 1925, upheld the pooling contract of the Washington Wheat Growers Ass'n in its suit against Irvin T. Liefer to enjoin him from selling or delivering his wheat to any person other than the plaintiff.

The defense was that the requisite 10 per cent of the growers had not signed. The court held that Liefer could not go back of the report of a special com'te that declared 25 per cent had signed.—232 Pac. Rep. 339.



### The National Seed Corn Show.

Considerable interest has attended each move in the National Seed Corn Show held in Chicago, Ill., under the auspices of Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The show originally intended to last only a week, the show began on Mar. 2 and is still in progress. So many samples arrived that completion of the work of testing, making records, tabulating, and placing them on display proved impossible in that limited time. Judging began on Mar. 9.

The show consists of single ear entries mailed in from all over the country. The latest mailing date was set at Feb. 28. When the show opened on the following Monday over 30,000 ears had been received from nearly every state in the U. S. to be tested and to compete for the \$17,000 worth of prizes contributed by the director of the Foundation.

Arrivals of early entries indicated a very poor seed corn situation all over the country. Testing of the first thousand ears resulted in only 47% proving fit to be used for seed, 400 being found totally dead, another 230 giving signs of weakness or disease and only 370 showing themselves dependable for seed. The practically every type, color and variety of corn known was included in this first lot, no difference in the vitality of the types was noted. Regarding the results, J. S. Taylor, who had charge of the testing, said:

The appearance of the seed this year is very misleading and the so-called jack-knife test is not to be depended on. Ears shelling a bright clean kernel and skin were revealed to be, in many cases, impossible of growth. In many cases, too, while the radicle or root sprout of the embryo was vital, the plumule or stem sprout either failed to show signs of life or proved so weak that it scarcely broke thru the germ covering during the period of test.

The test positively demonstrates that the seed corn situation is much more serious than has been generally supposed and indicates the need of testing every ear of seed corn for germination before planting this spring. College experiments indicate that cutting a normal stand of corn one-half will cut the resulting yield approximately 33%. Applied to the 1925 corn yield of the United States, this would mean a cut of one billion bushels which at present prices would mean an additional billion dollars to the corn farmers of the country.

These results led Samuel R. Guard to state:

Every ear of seed corn that will not grow when planted means three dollars out of the pocket of some farmer at harvest time. A billion ears of seed corn have been saved for the planting of the 1925 crop. Three bushels of corn generally are produced from one ear of corn, but if every third ear is unfit for seed it means a loss of a billion dollars to corn farmers this fall presuming present prices prevail.

The seriousness of the seed corn situation cannot be overestimated. Actual tests of representative ears of corn entered in the show indicate that more than half of the seed corn of the country is not fit to be used for seed because of disease and low germination. These ears are from the better farms, their owners know that they need hope for no prize unless they register high in germinating power, and yet 53% of them, from 34 states ranging from Maine to Florida and from Montana to Texas, have been found to be without vitality. This is the basis for the warning being broadcast by seed authorities, for planting seed this year without first testing it means a huge financial loss to corn growers of the nation.

In this connection it may be well to remind grain dealers that loss of a billion bushels of corn at harvest time due to planting of poor seed by the farmers will also mean a loss to them in the handling profits they would receive if the crop was grown.

The mere selfish sense of profit under these circumstances should direct the grain dealer to utilize his spare time during the slack period for serving the farmers by taking the initiative in corn testing and by testing corn for his customers.

The quality of the entries following the first lot of a thousand, however, was a great improvement over the first discouraging results, tho they, too, showed a subnormal condition. Completed tests on a second series showed a germination of 66%. In

this second lot, consisting of 1,200 ears, 168 were found diseased and 381 unfit for use because of low germination ability. Subsequent tests hung close around those figures.

Regarding the poor appearance P. V. Ewing, director of the field research division of the Foundation, states:

Much of the loss incident to the soft corn situation last year might have been averted if northern grown seed had been used in preference to seed from southern regions, the home grown seed is always the best.

Six thousand tests in Iowa counties extending over a period of eight years showed that home grown seed will yield 60 bushels to the acre where imported seed will only produce 47 bushels.

It cannot be stressed too firmly—the danger of using seed from the southern half of any corn belt state, in the northern counties. Frequently there is as much as 4 weeks difference in the time required to mature in the northern sections as compared with the southern. It is a matter of self-preservation and self-protection for corn belt farmers who must import seed!—and there are large numbers of these—to secure it from points of an equal latitude with their own or even from further north than the locality where the corn is to be grown.

The entries at the 1925 Seed Corn Show are grouped by counties and states. A tag is attached to each ear, bearing the name and address of the sender, and the germination and disease record of the sample, that the judges may avoid awarding prizes to ears that will not produce a healthy stalk. Results will be completed soon when records of each ear's test will be forwarded to its owner.

The judges are: J. H. Petty, Iowa Experiment Ass'n, Elliott, Ia.; W. W. Burr, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; C. A. Helm, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; A. L. Stone, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.; A. T. Wianco, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.; Wallace E. Hanger, Ohio Seed Experiment Ass'n, Columbus, O.; J. R. Duncan, Michigan College of Agriculture, East Lansing, Mich.; J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; J. E. Metzger, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Winning ears from each county are selected by the judge from that state, who then selects 3 or 4 of the best ears to compete for the national prize of a \$1,000. All the judges collaborate in selecting the national winner.

Apparently the ears entered are carefully selected and should prove about the best in the country. When such entries make so poor a showing the necessity of testing each ear of corn intended for seed is obvious.

An unusual opportunity is here offered grain dealers to adopt and live up to the generally accepted slogan of "Service." They can emulate the Ohio county agent who published statements to the effect that a building had been secured in which he would test seed corn for a given length of time. Then he prepared the place for testing.

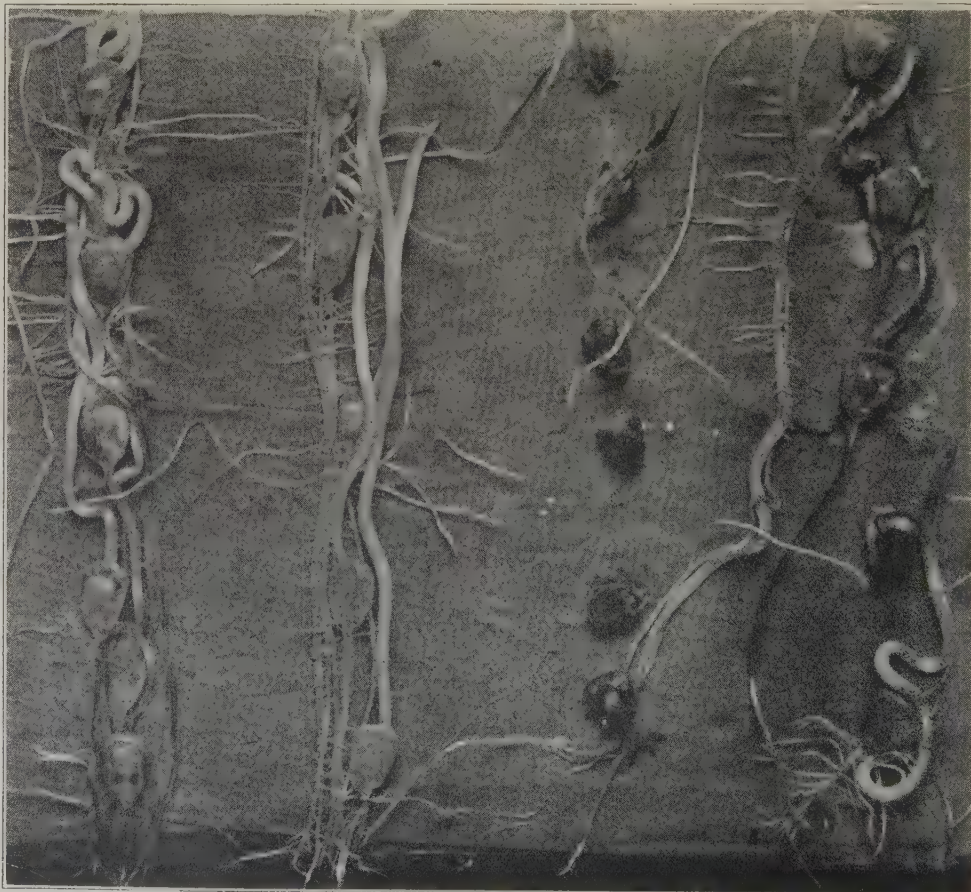
When the day set to being receiving samples for testing arrived, he was greeted by a line of farmers from all over the county. All thru the period he had allotted he was kept busy testing and had to hire help in order to handle the receipts.

When he found a farmer that had good seed, he offered to buy his surplus and distributed this surplus among the farmers whose seed was poor.

A charge for testing was made to defray the expenses. The farmers apparently offered no objection, but were glad to have expert testing service.

Grain dealers can serve their customers by doing some testing this spring. At the same time this method will bring in new customers and boost activity among the sidelines.

The law of Gregory King is that in a commodity a deficit of one-tenth raises the price above the common rate three-tenths; a deficit of two-tenths raises the price eight-tenths; a deficit of three-tenths raises the price sixteen-tenths, etc. This law applies similarly to the effect of a surplus in lowering the price below the common rate.



After Seven Days in the Germinator. (See facing page.)



## How to Make and Use the Modified Rag Doll Tester.

The necessity of testing seed corn this year is clearly demonstrated by the discouraging germination tests obtained at National Seed Corn Show conducted by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation and reported in this number. We hope all grain dealers of the Corn Belt will make tests and encourage growers to test all seed. The modified rag doll tester, initiated by Purdue University, has an advantage over the ordinary rag doll tester in that it prevents the spread of disease germs from infected kernels of a diseased ear to the test kernels of the uninfected ears. By its use the test reader is able to tell at a glance which ears are infected and which are not.

**First take a strip** of stiff, pearl water finish fibre paper, or the wrapping paper ordinarily used by butchers for wrapping meat, 12x60 inches, and lay it upon the working surface. Glazed paper is even better for this purpose. Newspaper or ordinary wrapping paper is unsuitable.

Wet and slightly wring out a strip of muslin, bleached or unbleached serves equally well, 12x54 inches, and lay it upon the paper in such a manner that 3 inches of the paper extend past each end of the muslin.

Use 8 kernels from each ear of seed corn, beginning at the butt and working spirally upwards to the tip. Lay these in the order they are taken from the ear in a vertical line on the muslin. The kernels should be placed down

with the heart or germ next to the cloth and the tips all pointing in one direction—down. The seedling roots grow downward and sprout in that position. Room will be found on the muslin for 20 such vertical rows. An inch should be left clear at the top and bottom of each row, 2 inches between the rows and a 2-inch margin at each end.

It is of some advantage to have guiding lines on the cloth when laying out the kernels, tho this is not necessary. A little practice will enable a tester to lay the kernels precisely without them. Make sure the cloth is damp before placing the kernels.

Roll up the paper and muslin, carefully avoiding mixing samples and making sure that this is done neither too loosely nor too tightly. Place a rubber band around each end and tag the top end with the range of numbers representing the ears being tested therein, and the date the test is begun, as "41-60, Mar. 10."

Conduct all operations in making the doll on a clean surface as a precaution against disease germs getting into and spoiling the test. Old newspapers serve admirably and should be changed and burned after each doll is made.

Set the dolls, as each is completed, top end up in the germinator as shown in the illustration.

**Construction of the germinator:** Take two boxes, one of them measuring 12x24 inches and 18 inches deep. The size of the second box makes little difference so long as it is large enough to permit at least a 2-inch packing of

sawdust around the first box, which is fitted inside it.

Heavy wires should be fitted across the smaller box about 3 inches from the top and spaced 3 inches each way. This will allow spaces for 32 dolls. (See cut.)

The bottom and sides of the inner box should be perforated with small holes to permit free circulation of air from the damp sawdust packed between it and the outer box. Place 3 inches of damp sawdust in the bottom of the inner box and cover it with a gunny sack for the dolls to rest upon.

**Place the dolls** in the squares of the inner box with top end up so the kernels will have their tips pointing down. Set the whole germinator upon strips of wood, to facilitate the drainage of water, in a warm place that will stay warm. Wet a couple of jute or gunny sacks and throw them over the top of the germinator.

Thoroughly sprinkle the dolls twice each day and keep the covering bags and the sawdust moist. This is particularly necessary since the glazed paper has a drying effect on the germinating muslin.

**Maintain the temperature** around the germinator at 75 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit, which is best suited to germination and is very favorable to the growth of the disease organisms which affect corn. At the end of 7 days take out the dolls, unroll them, and read the test. The percent of germination is quickly apparent; closer inspection reveals the ears bearing kernels of poor vitality. Dark areas on seeds or sprouts indicate infection by mold or root rot.

**Ears of seed corn** showing one dead or weak kernel in the 8 used for the test is relatively unfit for seed. Doubtless the kernel came from a portion of the ear where all the kernels are dead or weak.

Insulation paper which has been used once cannot be used again. Fresh paper must be taken each time, as the old may carry disease germs which would affect other tests. If the strip of muslin is used over, it must be boiled as a precaution against living spores of disease organisms.

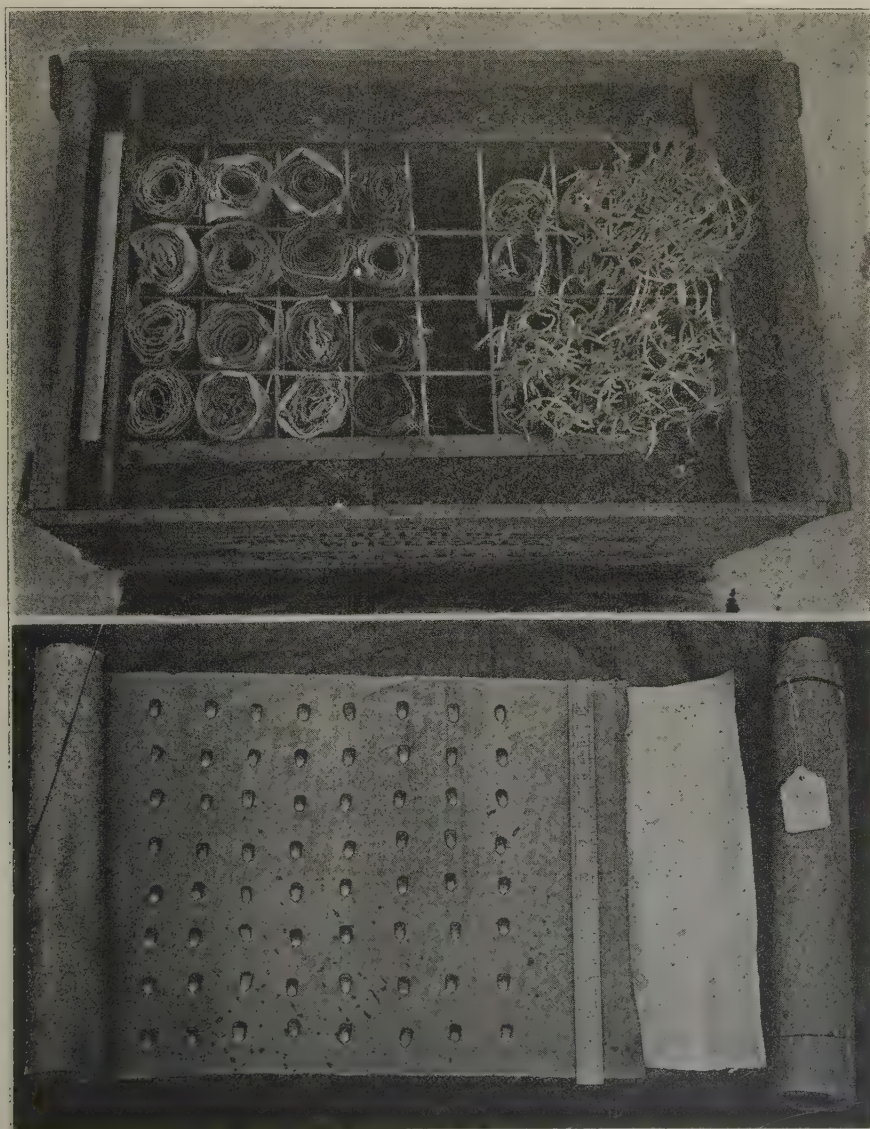
The size germinator box and modified rag doll herein described is arbitrary, the most convenient for ordinary use. It will test 640 ears—sufficient to plant 40 acres.

Larger sizes or a number of the size germinator described, will enable the grain dealer to make tests for his patrons during the present slack season. Thus he will build good will in his community from which he will profit when the crop comes in.

The present corn situation presents an unusual opportunity for elevator operators to serve their farmer patrons by testing seed corn for them.

**More profit** can be obtained from feeding corn to hogs now than a year ago, when prices were much lower. No. 3 corn is selling at around \$1.23, compared with 78 cents a year ago, an advance of 76%.—Nat C. Murray, Clement, Curtis & Co.

**Olympia, Wash.**—No country is any bigger or grander than its agricultural resources. For that reason I hate to see farmers trying to raise wheat on a desert and feel that the quicker they get off such land the better. So I suggested to the legislature they should not go into the public treasury and taxpayers' pockets to buy seed wheat for land that was not meant for raising wheat. The legislature agreed with me before it went home. Since then I have received many telegrams from farmers of the districts affected applauding my action.—Governor Hartley, in an address before the Olympia Chamber of Commerce, defending his action in vetoing the seed wheat relief bill of the Washington State Legislature.



Above: A Germinator Box.  
Below: Appearance of Doll before Rolling Up.



# Income Tax Department

Conducted by M. L. Seidman, C. P. A.

[This is one of a series of articles on how to prepare income tax returns that will appear regularly in the Journal. Mr. Seidman is Chairman of the Committee of Tax Consultants of the Committee of American Business Men. The firm of Seidman & Seidman is composed of well known tax experts. Mr. Seidman will answer all questions on the subject directed to him by our readers. Such questions should be addressed to the Tax Editor. To receive attention, all communications should be signed by the writer. Mr. Seidman's answer, however, when published, will not reveal the identity of the inquirer.]

The federal income tax blanks for 1924 returns must be used somewhat differently than their predecessors.

Individuals must make their returns on one of three forms, depending upon the particular status of the individual. In the first place, salaried individuals and wage earners, whose earned net incomes do not exceed \$5,000, should make their returns on Form 1040A. That form is a single white sheet of letterhead size. It is to be noted that it is to be used only by individuals deriving their incomes chiefly from salaries and wages, and whose earned net incomes are less than \$5,000.

Individuals whose net incomes are more than \$5,000, or whose net incomes, regardless of amount, are chiefly derived from sources other than salaries and wages, such as from a business or a profession, must make their returns on Form 1040. This form comes with a perforated duplicate sheet of instructions attached and is printed on the white paper almost twice the size of Form 1040A.

The third form is known as Form 1040FY. This is a new form and is to be used by all individuals who report on a fiscal year basis, or whose income is derived from a partnership, or trust that reports on a fiscal year basis. The form is somewhat similar in appearance to Form 1040, being of the same size, color and general arrangement. It does not, however, come in duplicate or with a sheet of instructions, as does the latter form.

**Partnerships** must make their returns on Form 1065. This is a yellow form of the same size as form 1040. It has attached to it by perforations, a sheet of instructions. It does not, however, provide for a duplicate sheet.

**Corporations** should file their returns on Form 1120. This form is printed on blue paper. The return covers four pages and the form comes with two pages of instructions as well. The size of the form is the same as the partnership blanks and those for individuals whose net income is over \$5,000.

**Fiduciaries**, that is, executors, trustees, etc., should use Form 1041. This form is of the same size and general appearance as the partnership form, except that it is printed on a salmon colored sheet. It comes with a duplicate attached by perforations, as well as two pages of instructions.

Before a taxpayer attempts to fill in any of the blanks, he ought to make sure to read carefully and study the instructions accompanying them, as they will help considerably in properly preparing the returns.

So many readers' questions have accumulated that it has been deemed advisable to devote this article of the series solely to questions and answers.

## EXEMPTIONS.

**Ques.** My brother and I are living together on property that we own jointly. He is completely dependent on me for support. Am I entitled to claim exemption as head of a family? We are both single. He has absolutely no income. I have been paying a tax on a net income of \$1,000 or more, as the law requires a single man to do, and only claiming \$400 exemption for my brother.—J. M. B.

**Ans.** You are entitled to an exemption as the head of a household. Your exemption would therefore be \$2,500. What is more, if your brother is under the age of 18, or incapable of self-support because of some mental or physical defect, your exemption would be \$2,900.

## RESIDENCE AND RENTED PROPERTY.

**Q.** I own a two-family house; live on one floor and receive rent for the other floor. Heretofore I have deducted all the expenses of the house but did not deduct anything for depreciation, thinking that one would offset the other. Would this be correct?

Would cost of painting, shingling, papering and new set of plumbing fixtures to replace worn out ones be deductible in the amount paid for this work, as an expense?—J. H. S.

**A.** The method you have followed is incorrect. You should prorate all expenses, including depreciation, on the basis that the number of rooms not occupied by you bear to the total number of rooms in the house. Only such portion of the entire expenses are deductible.

The cost of painting, shingling and papering would be deductible if the expenditures were in the nature of ordinary repairs. The cost of a new set of plumbing fixtures would probably not be regarded as a repair, but as an offset against depreciation previously deducted.

## DISCOUNTS ON PURCHASES.

**Q.** There is some doubt in the writer's mind as to the taxability of discounts (derived from purchase of merchandise) on individual, partnership and corporation reports.—A. Y. A.

**A.** Discounts on the purchase of merchandise may be regarded in one of two ways—either as a reduction of the cost of the merchandise, or as income. If the discount is regarded as a reduction of the cost of the merchandise, there will be no tax until the merchandise is sold. If the discount is treated as income, it will be taxed in the year in which it is received or accrued. The method by which the books are kept will control how the discount is regarded.

## MARGIN ACCOUNT.

**Q.** I have a margin account thru which I trade in stocks. I bought some stocks and sold some short. My broker has credited me with dividends on stocks that I bought and charged my account with the dividends on the stocks that I am short. In making up my income tax return, should dividends on the stocks short be offset against the dividends that were credited to me?—D. O.

**A.** The dividends on stocks short cannot be offset against dividends credited. The charge for the dividends on short stock is an addition to the cost of the stock to be covered. Dividends credited, however, must be reported in full.

## STOCK LOSSES.

**Q.** My losses on the Stock Exchange for the year 1924 exceed my income for that year. Under these circumstances, of course, I pay no tax. The question is whether I am allowed to carry forward to my 1925 tax return the excess of losses in 1924.—P. A. E.

**A.** In order to deduct a net loss, the loss must result from the operation of a trade or business. If your business is that of trading in stocks, you can deduct the excess of your losses in 1924 on your 1925 return; otherwise you cannot.

## SALE OF BUSINESS.

**Q.** I sold my interest in my business for \$6,000. The profit was \$3,000; the balance was cost of merchandise. I took long deferred notes to close the transaction. Should I state the entire \$6,000 as income in making out my return, or should I only state \$3,000, the actual cost of the merchandise? Also, shall I include in the return the notes as a whole, or wait until due and paid?—R. E. T.

**A.** Only the profit, namely \$3,000, need be returned by you for income tax purposes. Unless the notes have no fair market value, you cannot wait until the notes are collected. If they have a fair market value, you need consider them only at that value and adjust your profit accordingly.

## INVESTMENT LOSS.

**Q.** About four years ago I invested \$6,300 in a concern which has since gone into the hands of a receiver. Please advise me whether I am entitled under the law to deduct this from my income when filing my income tax report.—O. W. Z.

**A.** The loss on your investment can be deducted, and your deduction should be taken in the year in which the investment becomes worthless.

## Elevator Combined with Office and Living Room.

The country grain elevators erected for the regular dealers usually conform to a standard type. Novelties in architecture are found often in elevators built for farmers elevator companies, which usually also are willing to invest more liberally in plant. They ignore the fixed overhead.

The engraving herewith shows the elevator at Lismore, Minn., once owned by the Farmers Elevator Co., which was sold at auction in September, 1922, to Greig & Son, of Estherville, Ia., who now operate the plant with G. Deeg as manager.

In connection with the 2-room office, each room 12x12, there is above the office four living rooms, 10x10 ft. each. The doors and window casings in the living apartments are finished in bird's eye maple, and a water supply is furnished by a tank in the attic, the building being heated by a furnace in the basement.

Under the elevator is a full basement giving a solid foundation to the elevator, which is 40x36 ft., cribbed 60 feet to plate with 2x6 and 2x4. The 15 bins have a capacity of 45,000 bus., and machinery will handle 18,000 bus. in 10 hours.

The equipment includes two legs having 6x12 Salem Cups, spaced 11 ins. on 5-ply belts, 16-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine, Howe Scale on dump floor, combined Kewanee Wagon and Truck Dump, and 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Some additional storage space is provided in the feed shed.



Greig & Son's 45,000-bu. Elevator at Lismore, Minn.



## Kansas' Farmer Dealers Learning to Appreciate Terminal Men.

The Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n opened the first session of its 3-day, 13th annual convention on the morning of Feb. 25, at Hutchinson, Kan., with Pres. J. B. Brown, of Larned, presiding.

J. E. Niles, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the delegates; J. B. Brown made the response.

Pres. Brown remarked:

Farmers are generally getting away from the idea that anything or anybody connected with Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade are out to do the farmers. The farmers have become acquainted with men from such organizations and found them to be human beings just like themselves. Such contact between producer and distributor cannot be stressed too strongly. It develops harmony and profit for both.

R. E. Lawrence, sec'y of the ass'n, Hutchinson, made his annual report, saying in part:

One of the biggest things accomplished during the past year was the stop signals sent to the 90,000 farmers of Kansas who were on the brink of engulfing themselves in a gigantic promotion scheme. All but 6,000 heeded the warnings, and the 84,000 who steered clear have given this ass'n their unbounded friendship.

Another accomplishment was the organization of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Regional Advisory Board, whose duty it is to iron out the little problems and difficulties of the shipper before they aggregate and become unmanageable. To it is largely due the absence of a car shortage this year. Pressure brought to bear on the carriers caused them to route their cars so as to avoid a shortage in the section this organization serves.

The claim collection department, which handles collections on overcharges, etc., is now doing 200% more business than last year. In this connection it is perhaps well to remind our membership that many claims are defaulted because they are not filed within the time limit.

The auditing department has grown to double the force it had in 1923. Our members have that auditing is not an expense, but an investment.

J. W. Shorthill, sec'y of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, spoke on the "Forward March in Co-operative Marketing," at the evening session. Among other speakers of the day were H. L. Hartshorn, Ford county, and J. R. Haley, Mulvane.

Speakers on the second day of the meeting included:

Sheldon O. Frey, Fowler, on "What a Bonded Warehouse Means to a Community."

Clyde M. Reed, former chairman of Public Utilities Commission of Kansas, on "Reduction in Mid-Continent Coal Rates."

Millard R. Myers, Chicago, chairman of the Board of Directors, of the Grain Marketing Co., who discussed that organization.

J. W. Shorthill on "Nationalizing Our Slogan and Painting the Farmers Elevators a Uniform Color Thruout the United States."

Sydney J. Roy, sec'y of the Missouri River Improvement Ass'n, pinch-hitting for Senator E. F. Frizell, remarked:

Millions of dollars would be saved the Kansas wheat farmer if the Missouri river were made permanently navigable from Kansas City to St. Louis. The Kansas farmer is further from the sea than any other farmer in the world. High freight charges in the distribution of his product results.

Barges have been driven off the lower Mississippi and the transportation which has brought about the development of this middle western empire has been junked. This has been accomplished by the railroads, which parallel the Mississippi, buying the barges and operating them. By lowering the railroad rates and leaving the river rates the same they managed to drive all the freight to the rail routes.

Until the war the railroads had everything their own way, but since then the government has been operating barges that private capital may again be interested to take up river transportation.

The present situation warrants pressure being brought to bear on Congress for the \$13,000,000 necessary to complete the work on the Missouri, which would open a waterway to help decrease the cost of long railroad hauls. So far \$9,000,000 have been expended and this will be tossed to the winds if the job is not completed.

You helped pay for the work that gave Cleveland and Pittsburgh and many other places their waterways. Why not make taxpayers of those communities help give you what you have given them?

Every four years a great howl goes up regarding the tariff. Yet we people of this section pay fifty times more tax on our transportation than any sort of tariff could impose and we say nothing about it. In the last 14 years we have spent \$75,000,000 in railroad charges which would have been totally unnecessary if we could have sent our wheat to New Orleans by way of the Missouri and Mississippi. You are paying for the improvement. Why not have it?

O. O. Swanson, in charge of making protein tests of wheat at the Kansas State Agricultural College, said:

The farmer who plows his ground early, rotates his crops and takes better care of his wheat should reap the benefit.

A premium should go to the man who raises a high-test protein wheat. It is something of a problem, of course, to accomplish this. The farmer usually needs the money and wants to be paid right away. Perhaps, however, it is possible for the elevator man to buy wheat on a wheat as wheat basis, paying whatever it grades under the customary manner. After tests on the protein have been run settlement could be made on the premiums.

Bakers know they can get more loaves of bread from high protein wheat than from the ordinary grain, and have created a strong demand for the high-testing product.

Officers elected are: J. B. Brown, Larned, pres.; M. H. Rice, Delphos, vice-pres. R. E. Lawrence, Hutchinson, sec'y. Directors for a 3-year term: H. R. Howell, Marletta; A. C. Keller; Minneola, Thomas Bragg, Dodge City.

"Kansas grows the best wheat in the world," and "There is no substitute for a farmers elevator," were adopted as slogans.

A trip to Carey's Salt mine the afternoon of the 3rd day proved an entertaining feature of the convention. Special street cars were chartered to take the delegates to the mine.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Storage Annex at Port Colborne, Ont.

Port Colborne at the Lake Erie end of the Welland Canal is a point of transshipment of much of the grain taking the St. Lawrence route for export. Since the movement of the lake steamers and the canal barges can not be co-ordinated congestion sometimes develops thru apparent delay in unloading, and as this can be obviated to a great extent by providing additional storage the Dominion Government has erected the 1,200,000-bu. annex to its elevator at the Port.

As shown in the engraving herewith the annex is perfectly square, consisting of 100 bins, 10 bins in each row. The bins are square, being 14 ft. centre to centre of the side wall, the bin walls being 8½" thick. From the working floor to the distributing floor it is 102 ft. From the top of the bin hoppers to the distributing floor it is 82 ft.

Timber cribs filled with stone form the elevator dock. Back of the dock the elevator site was filled in with stone on which rests a heavy reinforced concrete mat or slab. Above the water level the cribs were capped with concrete retaining walls. The octagonal columns seen rising from the mat and dock have spread footings bearing on the mat. Before the columns had been constructed, the steel hopper bin bottoms, shop fabricated, were erected and bolted and tied together, being supported by temporary framework. The columns, the beams supporting the hoppers and the bin walls were then poured. Very satisfactory work was accomplished by using sliding forms, the whole of the bin walls being poured in less than three weeks.

Above the distributing floor the framework consists of structural steel supporting a roof of precast gypsum slabs covered by a composition roof. The walls of this upper story are of corrugated galvanized iron, to give little resistance to an explosion of grain dust.

The annex contains no lofts, marine legs or scales, or shipping spouts. Grain is moved between the annex and original working house by four conveyor galleries on the work floor and three galleries on the distributing floor.

Each bin has a ventilator thru the roof, the bins being sealed, to prevent the spread of dust; and to allow the force of any explosion to spend itself without damage the external walls on the ground floor between the columns consist entirely of steel sash windows.

The design was prepared by J. C. Moyer of the Welland Canal staff, who also had charge of the inspection during construction. The general contractor for the building was E. G. M. Cape & Co., and the whole work was under the jurisdiction of L. D. Hara, superintending engineer of the Welland Canal.

The gambler's instinct is the only thing that keeps a lot of elevator operators in the grain business.

## Wisconsin Grain Show.

The 24th Annual Grain Show of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Ass'n was recently held at Madison. The best corn, threshed grains and sheaves of grain and forage of the state were on display, many of the exhibits having won places in the world competition at the International Grain & Hay Show held in Chicago last November.

The silver trophy offered by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to the county which won the highest number of award points, was awarded La Crosse county with a score of 179 points. Brown county came in 2nd with a score of 86, and Jefferson county 3rd with 76. The trophy must be won 3 times by a county before it becomes a permanent possession.

Individual trophies offered by the Chamber were taken as follows: Best ten ears Silver King corn, Albert Spangler, Jefferson; best bundle pedigree 1 oats, best sample spring wheat and best bundle pedigree barley, H. T. Draheim, Gotham; best sample winter rye, Thos. E. Moore, Green Bay.



New 1,200,000-bu. Storage Annex and Government Elevator at Port Colborne, Ont.



### \$5,000 Fire Loss in South Dakota Fire Proof Elevator.

The so-called fireproof elevators of the country seem determined to hold their place in the limelight of the grain trade by forcing unexpected fire losses on their owners and operators. The greatest fire damage to a concrete elevator this year seems to have been done to the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator Co.'s 40,000-bu. plant at Yankton, S. Dak. This large loss is traceable directly to the unlimited use of wood in the construction of leg casings, floors in the cupola, distributing spouts and cleaners.

Fire was discovered by a night watchman at 2:45 a. m. Feb. 4th and it was not extinguished until 4 p. m. the following afternoon. When discovered flames were shooting out of an open window in the cupola. The fire department arrived on the scene early and when it arrived there was no fire in the first or working story. Not having sufficient water pressure the firemen could do nothing.

The cupola contained three motors, a cleaner with wood frame and the wood distributing spouts. The burning of two wood floors in cupola let the heavy machinery fall down onto the concrete bin floor, cracking it and damaging it so that part of it will need replacing. Photographs reproduced herewith show plainly the heavy cracks in the concrete walls of cupola as well as the smoked walls about the cupola windows.

All machinery in the cupola was destroyed and the manlift was badly damaged. The sheller in the basement was not damaged by fire but was damaged by something striking it and breaking it. The walls of the cupola buckled badly and many heavy vertical cracks now are visible on the different exposures so that water no doubt will beat into the cupola when it rains on windy days.

The cupola is now supported by rods and heavy iron bars on outside as is clearly shown in photographs reproduced herewith. The roof of the cupola is also badly cracked and may need rebuilding in order to keep out the water. The company is building a new cupola of tile block just inside of the old cupola in the hope of keeping out the water and preventing

the collapse of the concrete walls. The damage to the building and machinery will approximate \$5,000 but the damage to grain was not expected to exceed \$300 although bins containing a large quantity of grain. All openings in the concrete floor over the bins were covered with iron manhole covers so no fire got into the grain. The only damage was from water, the fire department having secured enough pressure the following afternoon to throw some water into cupola.

It is worthy of note that the windows of cupola were formed of metal frame and window sash containing wire glass. While the heat cracked the glass no openings were made in the windows. No damage was done to the concrete driveway which contained a wood floor, to the concrete office, or the cob and dust house. The damage is being repaired and it is expected that the plant will soon be in operation.

Grain dealers who want a fire proof elevator can not expect to enjoy its perpetual use if they fill it with combustible material. The dust clinging to the walls of every concrete elevator expedites the communication of fire to all parts of the building. Ledges which afford an opportunity for grain dust to lodge helps to promote fires. Keep them clean.

The three recent fires in concrete elevators none of which carried any insurance, proves conclusively that the elevator man who thinks that concrete walls give him complete immunity from all fire is mistaken. The cost of insurance on such risks is so low it seems folly for the elevator man to even take a chance.

The Michigan Bean Jobbers and the Michigan Bean Growers Ass'n's will hold a joint conference to discuss the advisability of federal grading of beans, in Lansing on Apr. 24. Another chance for the bureaucrats to create additional sinecures.

The Decimal Weight Bill (H. R. 3241), which millers were particularly anxious to have pass, failed when it was considered under Suspension of Rules. The bill thus dies with this session of Congress and must be re-introduced as a new measure in the next session.

### Port of Vladivostok to Have Grain Elevators.

Building of grain elevators, mills, warehouses and other equipment is expected since the Russian Soviet has declared Vladivostok a free port. This move is considered highly important to the Russian Far East and to northern Manchuria. Vladivostok is the natural Pacific ocean outlet for this territory. Under the declaration import and export goods can move thru it without any restrictions.

Aid in the construction of new warehouses and the establishment of industrial plants for turning the raw products of the territory into finished merchandise, is contemplated by the Chinese Eastern & Ussuri railway. Measures will be taken to standardize the quality of the local grain and pulse. Elevators will be built for Manchurian wheat and beans. Upon their completion standardized grades will be effected.

Establishment of a grain exchange and introduction of mixed storage of beans at Vladivostok is also proposed.

Opening of this port, and the resulting transportation negotiations, puts the Russian Far East and North Manchuria into direct touch with important markets of the world and eliminates costly trans-shipment of products at Japanese intermediate ports.

Chicago, Ill.—B. W. Marr, of Columbus, O., has been elected chairman of the board of the Millers National Federation for the year beginning with the annual meeting of the Federation in April.—A. P. Husband, sec'y, Millers National Federation.

### North Dakota Farmer Grain Dealers to Meet.

The tentative program for the annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, to be conducted at Bismarck, N. D., March 24, 25 and 26, is as follows:

#### March 24th—1:30 p. m.

President's Annual Address—R. F. Gunkelman.

Report of Secretary—P. A. Lee.

8 p. m.

Telephone demonstration and moving pictures.

Address—Governor A. G. Sorlie.

Address—L. R. Waldron, Plant Breeder, Agricultural College, N. Dak.

#### March 25th—10 a. m.

Managers' Day.

Address—B. L. Ewing, Mgr., Farmers Elevator Co., Doland, S. D.

Round table discussion.

Address—J. P. Larson, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Address—O. L. Spencer, Gen'l Mgr. State Mill & Elevator Ass'n., Grand Forks, N. D.

2 p. m.

Address—John N. Hagan, Supervisor, Grades Weights & Measures, Bismarck.

Address—E. W. Feidler, Chairman, Wisconsin Warehouse Commission.

#### March 26th—10 a. m.

Address—W. C. Kendall, Mgr., Public Relations, American Railway Ass'n., Washington, D. C.

Address—J. W. Shorthill, Sec'y, Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n., Omaha, Neb.

2 p. m.

Reports of com'ites.

Election of directors.

Address—J. A. Wyman, Pres., Commission Merchants Ass'n., Minneapolis.

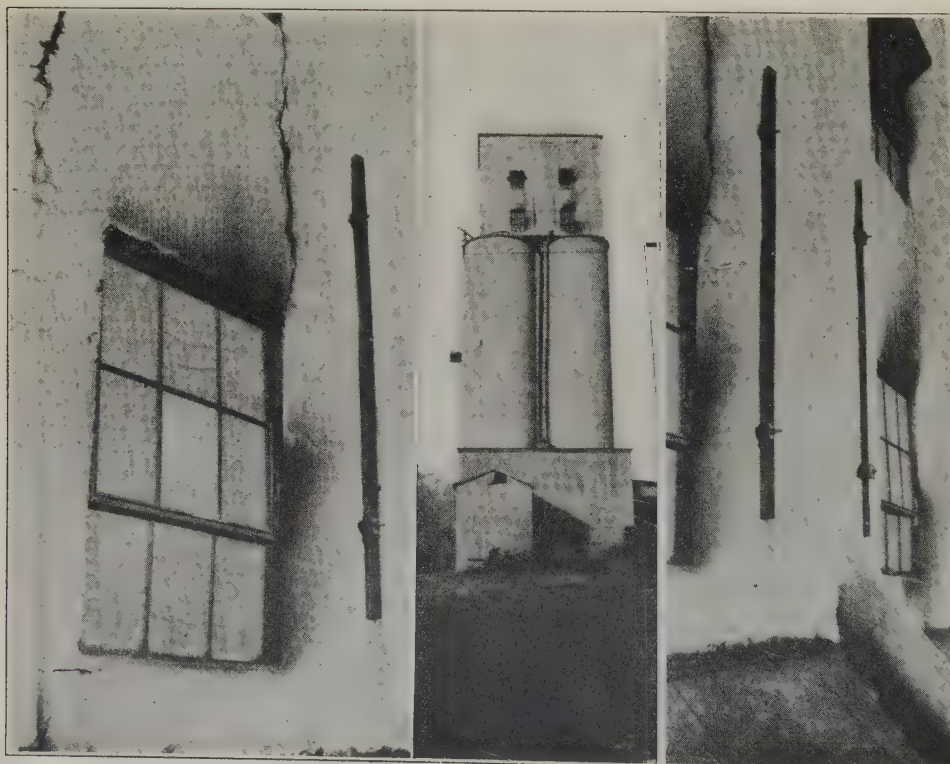
Address—Frank Milhollan, Chairman Board of Railroad Commissioners, Bismarck.

## Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

### Even the Oats Were Tired.

It was a hot, lazy day late in August and the drawl of the nodding afternoon languished itself upon us. It had been a busy day, but even the daily flyer through town seemed to move dronishly. My "Mr. Micawber" was watching the last sleepy load of grain limp from the pit. Obstinate and sluggish were the words that idled from his leaden lips—"Ray, those oats are so tired they can hardly run out of the pit."—R. W. Cochrane, mgr. Farmers' Co-op. Grain Co., Badger, S. D.



Concrete Elevator at Yankton, S. D., Badly Damaged by Fire.



# Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

## ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia, Ark.—A warehouse is to be built for the Arkadelphia Farmers Union Warehouse Co. to replace one lost thru fire last December. May 1 is the completion date set. Geo. Boone will lease this warehouse also.

Fulton, Ark.—A grist mill belonging to E. U. Roberts became ignited shortly after midnight Feb. 26 and was totally demolished at a loss of \$5,000. Two warehouses full of feedstuffs and hay disappeared in the same blaze. These were the property of J. J. Battle, pjp.

Little Rock, Ark.—Guy Cameron, secy-treas. of the Hayes Grain & Commission Co., North Little Rock, now heads the Little Rock Grain Exchange. The annual election was held the latter part of last month at which time Lane Satterwhite was chosen v.-pres. and August Probst re-elected sec'y-treas.; M. W. Martin, traffic mgr.; J. F. Mueller, re-elected chief grain inspector and weigher. Carroll Thibault succeeds Mr. Satterwhite as a director; other directors are: John F. Weinmann, E. L. Farmer, C. L. Gordy and H. K. Cochran.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Madera, Cal.—Stanley & Kirkman will open an office here this summer. Announcement of their entrance into the general grain, poultry and stock feed, bean and hay business at Modesto was made in the July 10, 1924, number of the Journal.

## CANADA

Prince Rupert, B. C.—M. P. McCaffery will add a privately owned terminal elvtr. financed by English capital here soon. The government elvtr. is well under way.

Ft. William, Pt. Arthur, Ont.—The terminal elvtrs. are a scene of improvements, the different elvtr. companies rushing the overhauling before navigation opens once again.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Manitoba Pool Elvtrs., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000 by the Manitoba Wheat Pool executives to erect 100 elvtrs. this year in Manitoba to store wheat of contract signers it was made known Feb. 28.

Halifax, N. S.—Preliminary work has commenced on the \$600,000 government elvtr. which has been scheduled for completion by October of this yr. The plant will be of 1,000,000 bus. capacity.—Thos. A. Fold, Office of the Minister, Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.

Calgary, Alta.—The Alberta Wheat Pool directors will not embark upon an elvtr. building program, as will the Saskatchewan and the Manitoba Wheat Pools thru the organization of individual pool elvtrs. corporations, but will continue contracts with present elvtr. companies operating in this province.

Ft. William, Ont.—For stealing 16 bags of wheat from a Canadian Pacific Ry. car three self confessed youths of 22 yrs. and less are now serving 6 month-terms on the prison farm. No fine or suspended sentence option is provided for under the 14 yr. limit law covering this felony. Also the recipient of the stolen property is spending a term on the prison farm, he having known the wheat had not been obtained in a legitimate manner.

Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs., Ltd., the organization and purpose of which were announced in the last number of the Journal, has increased its capital stock to \$2,500,000 according to announcements under date of Feb. 28.

Vancouver, B. C.—A Liverpool, England, and a Glasgow, Scotland, firm are having plans drawn for the erection of elvtrs. of practically 1,500,000 bus. each to be built on sites just outside the jurisdiction of the Vancouver Harbor Commissioners. Work is to commence in April or May.

Port Nelson, Ont.—The government has made no move to complete its railroad to this point and it is very difficult to even estimate when the railroad will be completed, or grain will be moved in this direction. Our firm will not erect a 1,000,000 bu. elvtr. here.—N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

## IDAHO

Buhl, Ida.—The Farmers Grain & Seed Co. has incorporated for \$50,000.

Moscow, Ida.—My home is here but my business in in Palouse, Wash.—H. H. Simpson.

## ILLINOIS

Media, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is going out of business.

Jonesboro, Ill.—The James I. Choate mill was totally destroyed by fire Mar. 4.

Bondville, Ill.—Henry Giblin's interest in the M. A. Kirk & Co. elvtr. has been disposed of.

Elizabeth, Ill.—The Elizabeth Roller Mills is in operation again in charge of Geo. Hartman.

Milmine, Ill.—I have rented the P. B. Rollings' elvtr. and am operating same for myself.—O. N. East.

Towanda, Ill.—Oren Clark's resignation from the grain dept. of the Towanda Grain Co. took effect Mar. 1.

Nora, Ill.—B. F. Clay has been appointed as mgr. of the Nora Co-op. Elvtr. Co., replacing Fred Chaffee, resigned.

Hinckley, Ill.—Miss Frances Cronnin and Arthur J. Sievers were married here recently. The groom is the mgr. of the elvtr. here.

Owaneco, Ill.—A new grain elvtr. will be erected by the Farmers Grain Co-op. Ass'n. The same report was prevalent in February of last year.

Oneida, Ill.—Machinery is being installed in the \$9,000 mill nearing completion for the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. C. M. C. Brown is still mgr.

Stewart, Ill.—Shearer & Son. have sold one of their elvtrs. here to Roy F. Nelson, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Tampico; possession Mar. 15.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The plant of the Arcady Farms Mfg. Co. is to close. The company operated an elvtr. here. All business will be handled thru the Chicago office.

Assumption, Ill.—Alex Branyan, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past 15 yrs., has sold his interests therein to W. H. McKeown of Decatur, who will take over the management shortly. Mr. Branyan retires from the grain business.

Maple Park, Ill.—Silas H. Footh, grain buyer and elvtr. operator here some years ago, died in Chicago of complications terminating in paralysis, at the age of 66.

Morris, Ill.—John H. Schumacher has left the employ of the Farmers Square Deal Grain Co., where he was mgr., to become mgr. of the Verona Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Verona.—S.

Illioopolis, Ill.—Many grain dealers of Illinois will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Lee G. Metcalf at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. She had long been a patient sufferer.

Champaign, Ill.—New members admitted to membership in the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Claudin Grain & Coal Co., Gridley; Sullivan Grain Co., Sullivan; De Laney Grain & Lbr. Co., Wapella.

Lincoln, Ill.—D. C. Shepler was re-elected pres. of the Logan County Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n at the annual meeting of the organization Feb. 24. Albert Shellhamer of Mt. Pulaski is the new sec'y-treas.

Verona, Ill.—Wm. T. Kasten has resigned as mgr. of the Verona Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will be succeeded by John H. Schumacher. Mr. Schumacher was formerly mgr. of the Farmers Square Deal Grain Co. at Morris, Ill.—S.

Essex, Ill.—The Essex Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated for \$5,000 to deal in grains, coal, lumber, farm products, etc. Incorporators, Orland Hoffman, Thos. Calahan, Fred Palmer, Harry Beade, Louis Palazzine, J. J. Mulligan, Wm. Schwartz.

Auburn, Ill.—P. S. Bronaugh, 82, died in Muskegee, Okla., on Feb. 11, as the result of a fall. He was interested in the grain business at Auburn since 1864 and was one of the oldest grain men in the state. It has been only since the 18th of June of last year that he has not owned the elvtr. here.

Illinoi, (Momence, p. o.), Ill.—Smith & Hobart just obtained ownership of the elvtr. built and operated by the Kankakee Valley Grain Co., a co-op. corp. Len Temple was included on the deal and will have charge of the house for the new owners. Leonard Smith was the mgr. for the farmers.

Vermont, Ill.—The Vermont Co-op. Co. sold its grain elvtr. sites at auction and abandoned the building project owing to the high cost of materials and the "general agricultural depression." The organization's incorporation, the letting of the contract for the erection of an elvtr., etc., was made known in the May 10, 1921, number of the Journal.

Peoria, Ill.—Owing to the reservation of all the best rooms for the Illinois Dental Society for the week of May 12-13, the dates of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n meeting have been set one week forward so it behooves grain dealers to get busy and reserve rooms at the Hotel Jefferson for May 5 and 6 before some other ass'n gets the rooms and shuts them out.—I. G. D. A.

## CHICAGO NOTES.

G. W. Beaven, in order to get away for a rest, has resigned as floor mgr. of the grain dept. of J. S. Bache & Co.

James Hayde, 89, for 35 yrs. a member of the Board of Trade until his retirement 10 yrs. ago, died at his home Mar. 3.

Chas. D. Olson is now connected with the cash grain dept. of James E. Bennett & Co., assisting Kenneth B. Pierce. Mr. Olson was formerly with Bartlett-Frazier Co.

James Norris of the Norris Grain Co. has returned from the New York City office where he has been for a few months on account of the illness of the firm's eastern representative, Walter Trappe.

John J. Fleming, Glenn E. Jacobs, both of Chicago, and J. M. Welch of Los Angeles, Calif., were elected to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade the first part of this month. Memberships are selling at \$9,025 net to buyer.



The Cragin Products Co.'s elvtr. burned Mar. 4 at a loss of well over \$150,000. The Cragin Products Co. is a \$300,000 consolidation of the Cragin Products Co. and the Cragin Elvtr. Co. and the consolidation operated the 7-story terminal and two malt houses having a total capacity of 600,000 bus. Some 100,000 bus. of corn were within the plant at the time of the blaze, which started in the upper half of the house. Frank J. Delaney will handle the salvage; Jack Whiteside will superintend the work.

The following memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade have been transferred: Wm. H. Short, Est. Moses J. Bloom, Moses Rothschild, Edmund E. Delph, Est. Geo. S. Blakeslee, Jas. E. Cagney, Est. Geo. G. Omerly, Jos. H. Moore, Lester Armour, Jas. Macfarlane, Est. Fred'k M. Tilden and Est. Wm. P. Tuttle. Those added to membership are: Louis Brooks; Moses Eisemann; Walter F. Keeley; Ervin L. Roy, treas. Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris; Robt. E. L. Senderling; Samuel C. Dobbs, Jr., Partner Noyes & Jackson; Martin J. Coultry; Juchi Inouye; Edmund D. Ledyard; Jas. A. Gallagher; Raymond F. Smith and Julius Silgmann. Thos. M. Blake of the Blake-Dobbs Co., Inc., New York City, has been re-instated. Wm. D. McKay represents the new firm of Ford, McKay Grain Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind. The following applications for transfer of memberships have been posted: Est. of H. C. Avery, Est. of Julius Fleischmann, Arthur Meeker, John C. Husted, Henry R. Whiteside and Nathan J. Miller. Applications for membership have been posted by E. Stradella, Clifford Culloden, Raymond W. Baxter, Wm. M. Paris, and Walter A. Mooney.

## INDIANA

Linnsburg, Ind.—The Linnsburg Grain Co. is adding a new room to the elvtr.

Poneto, Ind.—Final dissolution certificates have been filed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The landlord's lien bill, No. 380, was killed in the General Assembly.

Onward, Ind.—O. E. Nees is the new mgr. at the Onward Grain Co. succeeding C. F. Cripe.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—An additional 65,000 bus. storage capacity has just been completed for the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co.

Ilene, (Lyons, p. o.), Ind.—John L. Morgan purchased the Ilene Elvtr. or Geo. Morgan and Mrs. Retta Blackwood and is now in possession.

Peru, Ind.—Robt. Sharp has been succeeded by C. F. Cripe as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Mr. Sharp has been mgr. for the past 3 yrs., but is retiring from the grain business. Mr. Cripe comes from Onward.

Oaktown, Ind.—The Roy Clodfelter elvtr., known as the Oaktown Grain Co., burned Mar. 2 at a loss of \$30,000. Clodfelter lost another elvtr. here about two years ago, and is facing a charge of arson as a result.—Indianapolis News.

Emporia, (Anderson, p. o.), Ind.—The Emporia Grain Co. is replacing its grinding equipment with a hammer type feed grinder and has recently installed electrical power to take the place of its oil engine. This installation was furnished and placed by L. J. McMillin.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The dates for the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n mid-summer meeting have been set for June 25 and 26. The point will be some place in Northern Indiana. There will be special entertainment and opportunity for the ladies to have a real outing.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Wm. Nading Grain Co. is rewiring its motors, placing all wires in conduit as well as adding new starters and other equipment, also re-inclosing motors and ventilating same to fully comply with the Underwriters' Rules & Regulations. The work is being done by L. J. McMillin.

Cumberland, Ind.—The Cumberland Elvtr. Co. has replaced its grinding machinery in its mill with one of the largest sized hammer type feed grinders with Cyclone placed on 3rd floor of the mill. Spouting was arranged so it can be drawn back for sacking on first floor of mill or discharged directly into a wagon. This installation was furnished and placed by L. J. McMillin.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The co-operative marketing bill having been enacted into law, dealers buying grain from members of the pool may be haled into court by the pool, in which case they will need the protection of the affidavit prepared by Chas. B. Riley, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, to be signed by farmers who certify that there is no contract, lien or mortgage against the grain.

## IOWA

Wesley, Ia.—Carl Oelrich has accepted the position of mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rock Valley, Ia.—John Roetman of Lake Park is now the mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Bedford, Ia.—Wm. Wells of Hopkins is now mgr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., succeeding Geo. Reece.

Hull, Ia.—Ralph VanderSchaaf has the position of second man at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. succeeding Carl Oelrich.

Malcom, Ia.—A new grinder was installed at the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at a cost of \$7,000. The installment was made late last year.

Packwood, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes elvtr., along with seven other establishments including the post office, was robbed Mar. 3. Four safes were blown.

Fontanelle, Ia.—Ed. Snethan of Brooks has been employed as mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Co. to succeed C. H. McDermott, who resigned recently, effective Mar. 15.

Gilman, Ia.—The stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will meet Mar. 14 to decide whether or not to extend the time of incorporation. The limitation date is June 1.

Allendorf, Ia.—A co-operative elvtr. is definitely to be established here. R. Hoekstra has been appointed sec'y of the temporary organization. The necessary funds are being raised.

Midland, (Rock Rapids, p. o.), Ia.—Hans Jens of Ashcreek, Minn., succeeds Jake Dykhous as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Dykhous will engage in farming this season.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Yard improvement of the Quaker Oats Co. working in conjunction with the Rock Island will include an extension of the yard and the installation of car unloaders at a cost of \$500,000.

Sioux City, Ia.—The par value of the stock of the Terminal Grain Corporation has been reduced from \$100 to \$50 per share. The organization will be left with a capital of \$625,000 and a working surplus fully paid in.

Turin, Ia.—S. P. Stark is no longer mgr. of the Turin Farmers Elvtr. Co. He left for Yankton, S. D., to manage the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. there. The plant burned the first day he was on duty.

Remsen, Ia.—A. D. Ohlendorf, mgr. of this plant of the Plymouth Mfg. Co. of LeMars, before the same was closed last month on account of the lack of business, has retired from the grain business. He bought himself an ice plant.

Oakville, Ia.—Three heavy foundation piers are already placed for the erection of a modern 13,000 bu. wooden cribbed elvtr. on the site of the burned house. This elvtr. will contain a sheller; scales in dump; one leg; automatic scale; 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Engine for sheller, leg and cleaner; man hoist; etc.—F. E. Jamison.

Le Mars, Ia.—P. E. Held of Hinton was elected pres. of the Plymouth County Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n at a recent meeting at which time the organization was perfected. G. A. Null of Remsen is v-pres. and Nick Luken, Jr., of this place is sec'y-treas.

Marion, Ia.—Ralph Fitzgerald, formerly ass't mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was appointed mgr. thereof to succeed the late E. W. Fernow, who succumbed to cerebral hemorrhage at his home late last month. The elvtr. was closed a few days out of respect to Mr. Fernow.

Lake Park, Ia.—W. A. Brunemeier was recently elected mgr. of the Farmers Exchange, to commence upon his duties Mar. 15. The change was necessitated by the resignation of Mrs. R. M. Gregory, who has served as mgr. for the past eight and one-half years, but recently married.

Des Moines, Ia.—The D. L. Anderson Co. has changed its name to the Lockwood Grain Co., Inc., to better serve its customers and broaden its working territory. J. H. Owens, formerly of Taylor & Patten Co., has become associated with the new corporation on the executive force.

Tama, Ia.—The assets of the Farmers Co-op. Co. have been filed at \$22,596.22 and the liabilities amount to \$17,700 plus \$10,000 worth of capital stock. As stated before the receivership is a friendly one, the creditors being all amply secured, Mr. Herrig staying on as mgr.—H. J. Ferguson, receiver.

Leon, Ia.—C. O. Graham of the Biddison-Graham Grain Co. bot out the interests of his partner, C. G. Biddison, in the concern. The company will hereafter be known as the Graham Coal & Grain Co. and will continue the operation of the former partnership's elvtr. Mr. Biddison retires from the grain business.

Swea City, Ia.—The Younglove Construction Co. has closed contract with the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. to remodel and repair their elvtr. A guaranteed waterproof concrete pit will be placed in the house and the company's automatic scale will go to the cupola after rebuilding same to accommodate scale. A Link Belt Distributor will be installed along with new boot and rope transmission, also Link Belt Manlift. Spouts, etc., will be repaired.

Onawa, Ia.—We are building wheat storage in connection with the 75 bbl. mill, already reported to be built, and expect to be in operation by the middle of July. The new mill will be operated electrically thruout. Rolls will be on second floor leaving first floor for storage and office. A. F. Huggenberger will again have charge of the milling end. We have also taken in another partner, Chas. Otto, Jr.—Lyle C. Roush, bus. mgr., Onawa Flour Mills.

Des Moines, Ia.—The law enacted in 1924 for the warehousing of farm products is to be amended as provided in Senate File No. 7 by adding the word "flaxseed" and the phrase "sugar made from beets or corn" so that it will read in the definition of agricultural products "cotton, wool, grain, tobacco, flaxseed, sugar made from beets or corn, and all canned goods made from agricultural products." Favorable action has been recommended by the house com'te; but the bill is of little importance, as practically no use is being made of the new law by the farmers.

## KANSAS CORN

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Lake View, Ia.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. will receive sealed bids, accompanied by certified check or other evidence of good faith for 10% of bid until Mar. 28, for its elvtr., all bids subject to rejection. O. M. Steward is the sec'y-treas.

Spencer, Ia.—The DeWolf Grain Co. resumed operation of its business under the management of M. E. DeWolf as receiver. The corporation operates elvtrs. at Gillett, Grove, Webb, Marathon, Plessis, Albert City, Royal and Raleigh, all in Iowa, and large farm land holdings in Iowa and Minnesota. This action became necessary because of the "light" volume of business since November. The assets exceed the liabilities by a considerable sum, and the only loser will be Mr. De Wolf.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Gus Gustafson, who is employed by Wagner & Wagner, was badly injured at the elvtr. when his sleeve caught in the sprocket and heavy chain while he was oiling the elevating machinery. His right hand was drawn into the machinery and became fractured in two places just above the wrist, and the hand and arm were also badly crushed. Altho severely injured, Mr. Gustafson had the presence of mind to pull off the chain and with the use of only his left arm was able to come down from the cupola. He is recovering rapidly.

## KANSAS

St. Paul, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n will hereafter operate on a cash basis.

Isabel, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Equity Co. is wrecking its old elvtr. and letting contract to A. F. Roberts to replace it.

Penalosa, Kan.—The John H. Magruder elvtr. is now the property of the Dickhut Grain Co. Ross Knappenburger will be retained as mgr.

Sublette, Kan.—A 60,000-bu. elvtr. is being erected here for C. D. Jennings of Hutchinson. The steel work on the elvtr. has been completed.

Anthony, Kan.—A. B. Minshall, 50, owner of the Minshall Elvtr. which he operated, killed himself at his home with no apparent cause, recently.

Paxico, Kan.—We will rebuild immediately. Elvtr. will be of 15 to 18,000 bus. capacity; constructing elvtr. ourselves.—J. H. Dougan & Son.

Athol, Kan.—The Smith County Farmers Union Elvtr. was sold at bankrupt sale and the Shannon Grain Co. bid it in but did not open it this yr.—Jack Bane.

Wheeler, Kan.—Will operate the recently purchased Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co.'s elvtr. under the firm name of Barnhouse Lbr. & Grain Co.—Paul H. Barnhouse, mgr.

Preston, Kan.—The elvtr. formerly owned by J. H. Magruder is now owned by the Dickhut Grain Co. L. J. Kirkwood remains as local mgr.—Dickhut Grain Co.

Sylvia, Kan.—The control of the idle 300-bbl. Sylvia Mlg. Co.'s mill has come under the jurisdiction of Andrew Shemel of Deerfield, Kan. The plant will be overhauled.

Cravensville, Kan.—I am mgr. of the Cravens Elvtr. & Supply Co. Our electrically operated 6,000 bu. elvtr. was completed at a cost of \$20,000 Jul. 1.—E. F. Cravens, Baxter Springs, R. R. No. 4.

Eskridge, Kan.—Dave McKnight, pres. of the Eskridge Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, has been operating the elvtr. during the absence of Lewis Thompson, the mgr., who has been on an extended vacation on account of illness.

Wellsford, Kan.—The Dickhut Grain Co. is doing extensive repair work, increasing capacity by putting in the two new bins, installing air dump and putting a coat of paint on the elvtr. and office. Minor repairs are also being made. We have the Wellsford Grain Co. and the Kansas Flour Mills Co.—C. E. Freeman, mgr. Dickhut Grain Co.

Garden City, Kan.—A small fire loss was sustained in the warehouse of the Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange recently. The roof of the cement warehouse was destroyed, however, the \$1,000 loss on broom corn and flax seed was insured.

Pratt, Kan.—Our mill office was destroyed by fire Feb. 24. Immediate steps will be taken to rebuild. All records were saved, as the built in fire-proof vault and its contents were not damaged.—J. F. Moyer, Mgr. Grain Dept., Pratt Mills. The Kansas Flour Mills Co.

Moran, Kan.—I have sold the elvtr. and business of the Pereau Grain Co. to Roy W. Cox of the Cox Grain Co. at Elsmore, and Mr. Cox will operate the elvtrs. at both Moran and Elsmore under the name of the Cox Grain Co. H. H. Cox will be in charge at Elsmore. I will be associated with the Newton Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. at Pittsburg, together with O. Q. Marsh in a jobbing branch opened here by that company. Also will engage in a general car load merchandising business in grain and grain products—Willis Pereau, Pittsburg.

Enterprise, Kan.—A new 50,000 bu.-15 bin workhouse will increase the storage facilities of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. It will be equipped with 3 approximately 5,000 bu. legs and with a 3,000-bu. grain cleaner, car puller, power shovel, etc., and will arrange to receive and load out on two tracks. There will be 10 round storage tanks 20 ft. in diameter and 4 large interstice bins with a total of more than 200,000 bus. increasing the storage facilities of the plant to 500,000 bus. Contract for plans and specifications was given Horner & Wyatt and the work is now in progress.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill and the Governor has made it a law by signing it, which provides that boards of trade in the state not designated by the United States Dept. of Agriculture as "contract" markets shall be so recognized by the state. The markets chiefly affected are Hutchinson, Wichita and Salina. The law also protects co-operative grain agencies who make patronage returns to associated members. The law clearly states "that no rule of a board of trade or contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on any patronage basis by such co-operative associations to bona fide members of moneys collected or made in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association."

## KENTUCKY

Poole, Ky.—C. F. Kuntz, Jas. Thornberry and Joe Tapp, owners of the newly outfitted mill, granary, 800 bus. of wheat, 90 bbls. of flour reported destroyed in the Nov. 25 number of the Journal, now plan one of the best mills in this part of the state.

## MARYLAND

Hampstead, Md.—The \$142,000 Malco Mlg. & Ltg. Co.'s properties were sold at public auction Feb. 28 for \$40,500. These properties embraced a modern reinforced concrete 6 story 300 bbl. feed and flour mill built in 1922. John Sweitzer and associates will continue its operation as a flour mill.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The entire export handling facilities here have been taken over by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans. Leases cover the I. C. elvtrs. at Stuyvesant Dock and the T. & P., and M. O. P. elvtrs. at Westwego for a 5 yr. period. The I. C. lease is contingent upon the installation of a marine leg to handle barge wheat.

Shreveport, La.—Besides the additional warehouse already specified in the plans for the Shreveport Mill & Elvtr., the account of which has been running in the last few numbers of the Journal, one 60x150 ft. will be erected adjacent to the mill and elvtr. building, while another with dimensions of 60x200 ft. will be erected on the opposite side of the plant. All the building material has been unloaded and the slanting forms for the 8 circular tanks are on the ground. Concrete has been poured to grade-level. Some 60 men are working on the \$80,000 job. The plant is going up in Cedar Grove, a satellite city of Shreveport.

## MICHIGAN

McBain, Mich.—One of the McBain Grain Co.'s warehouses was damaged by fire Feb. 26.

Brown City, Mich.—If plans under way materialize, a farmers co-op. elvtr. may be established here in the near future.

Bad Axe, Mich.—Russell Kerr, 30, ass't mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. here, was arrested Feb. 27 charged with starting the blaze that resulted in the destruction of 13 stores in the downtown district at a loss of \$200,000.

Cassopolis, Mich.—The Carpenter Grain Co. of this place has been given a federal license by the U. S. Government. Storage capacity for 40,000 bus. of grain will be hereafter under government supervision. The present mgr., M. W. O'Toole, has been appointed official inspector.

Vernon, Mich.—Clarence G. Kircher, formerly mgr. here for the Michigan Milling Co., of Ann Arbor, is on trial in the circuit court charged with conspiracy with the Vernon State Bank to defraud the company. After the company had ordered Kircher to stop buying wheat he resumed buying on his own account, it is said. Damages of \$20,000 are asked.

## MINNESOTA

Warroad, Minn.—It is only a rumor that we will build at Baudette this season.—Geo. Marvin.

Biscay, Minn.—F. A. Bandas has purchased the idle Biscay Flour Mill now occupied by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., of which he is mgr.

Truman, Minn.—Herman Krause has resigned his position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and his place is being filled by Robt. Gebhardt.

Houston, Minn.—The Houston Farmers & Merchants Elvtr. Co. has incorporated for \$25,000; the properties of the Houston Co-op. Elvtr. Co. having been taken over for operation Feb. 20.

Lester Prairie, Minn.—The plant of the Newstrom Mlg. Co. burned at high noon Feb. 23, the fire originating in an elvtr. head. Fire recently broke out in the basement of the mill, but was checked.

Brownsville, Minn.—There is nothing to the report that F. W. Bulmahn and I are going to build a new elvtr. or going into the grain business together. I have handled some grain for years.—Nic Bissen.

Faribault, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has taken over the Farmers Coal Co. and the two are under the management of J. T. Coughlin. E. B. Murphy has just resigned the management of the elvtr.

Duluth, Minn.—Members newly elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade include F. D. Lewis and W. G. Philp. The memberships of E. J. Lawler and E. R. Bal-four have been transferred.

Wheaton, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Co.'s elvtr. was totally destroyed here Mar. 2 with 25,000 bus. of grain at a loss of \$10,000. The wind was in the right direction to carry the blaze to the other five elvtrs. here but they were saved by a sudden shift in its direction.



Madelia, Minn.—The C. S. Christensen Co.'s mill is now the property of the Big Diamond Mill Co., the B. B. Sheffield interests. The Big Diamond Mill Co. had leased the 1,000-bbl. daily plant since last September.

Duluth, Minn.—Percy H. Ginder of the Barnes-Ames Co. now heads the Duluth Board of Trade. Geo. Barnum, Jr., was chosen to follow Mr. Ginder as v.-pres. Directors are W. R. McCarthy, G. E. Robson and B. Stockman, for 3 yrs.; G. G. Barnum, Sr., M. M. McCabe and E. A. Vivian, arbitration board for 1 yr.; Thos. Gibson, F. E. Lindahl and W. C. Mitchell, board of appeals for 1 yr. Chas. F. Macdonald will undoubtedly continue as sec'y-treas.

Lakeville, Minn.—The engines we installed in our mill are Fairbanks-Morse Engines, one six cylinder 300 h.p. and the other a four-cylinder 200 h.p. These engines are attached to two main shafts with magnetic clutches, synchronized to run as one unit, and besides operating our flour mill they operate electric generators, developing electric power for the operation of our grain department and all necessary electric motors throughout the plant.—Claro Mfg. Co., E. W. Watson.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The local mgr. of the Gould Grain Co., H. P. Grabo, has been confined to his home by illness.

M. L. Jenks, pres. of the Itasca Elvtr. Co., died suddenly while spending a vacation in Florida.

Several steel tanks will be erected shortly for the Twin City Trading Co., an Albert Dickinson Co. subsidiary.

A broken arm is being suffered by Walter Foster of the Atwood-Larson Co. as the result of the "kick" in his motor.

The Gopher Feed & Grain Co., the birth of which was reported in the Feb. 10 number of the Journal, was organized and is being conducted by Geo. G. Riegger and E. F. Wendt.

#### MISSOURI

Easton, Mo.—The Easton Elvtr. Co. plan on equipping its plant with lightning protection.

Boonville, Mo.—Jonah Verts, former grain dealer at Nelson, Billingsville and Boonville, died at his home following a stroke of paralysis recently.

Booneville, Mo.—W. A. Renken of Olean, succeeds Earl Rea as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Rea has been mgr. for the past 3 yrs.

Salem, Mo.—The Summers Bros. Banner Roller Mills is now the property of G. D. Gwin of Nevada.—pjp.

Hamilton, Mo.—O. C. Dunlap was succeeded by J. R. Henry as mgr. of the Farmers Produce & Grain Co. on Mar. 1.

Palmyra, Mo.—All business of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now on a cash basis. This action was taken to enable the concern to render a greater service at a lower cost; book accounts being considered an unnecessary expense.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Prunty Seed & Grain Co. has incorporated for \$50,000 to buy and sell at wholesale and retail seeds, grain and other agricultural products; incorporators, Chas. E. Prunty, Frank J. and Aug. J. Barnidge.—pjp.

Mexico, Mo.—The Producers Grain Co., a farmers corporation formed 5 yrs. ago, dissolved Mar. 1. Difficulties in financing are understood to be the cause. Herbert Watson, mgr., handed in his resignation a month ago.—pjp.

St. Joseph, Mo.—C. L. DeLong, formerly in the brokerage business at Nebraska City, Nebr., before selling out to his father, F. S. DeLong, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Syracuse, has become connected with the Niedorp Grain Co. here.

St. Louis, Mo.—Newly elected members to the St. Louis Merchants Exchange include Wayman McCreery Allen, John E. Sherry, Wm. V. Peters and Oliver O. Lipe. The memberships of C. Tumbach and Walker MacMillan have been transferred.

St. Louis, Mo.—Eugene Gissler, 39, vice-pres. of the Moffitt-Napier Grain Co., died suddenly Mar. 5, following a short illness. Mr. Gissler has been a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for the past 20 yrs., and for many years sec'y of the St. Louis Grain Club.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Armour Grain Co. has been offered \$1,000 in full settlement of \$2,300 school taxes collected wrongly during 1918-19.

Max R. Orthwein has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. News concerning the organization of Orthwein-Haynes, Inc., appeared in the last number of the Journal.

The Corn Products Refining Co.'s plant in North Kansas City may possibly not open until fall according to H. W. Curry, superintendent of this branch. Low sugar prices and high corn prices have determined this action.

Final losses from the failure of Houston, Fible & Co. will amount to around 5% according to J. W. Perry, trustee for the defunct brokers, contingent upon the recovery of \$200,000 from the government paid in income taxes when the concern was practically bankrupt.

Thad L. Hoffman, pres. of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., made it known recently that 500,000 bus. will be added to the elvtr., work starting at once so to complete the expansion before the new crop moves to town. The total capacity will then amount to one million bus.—pjp.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. will add 1,100,000 bus. storage space to its mill here, construction to begin soon. The total capacity will then amount of 2,300,000 bus. The new tanks, trackage and equipment will cost in the vicinity of \$400,000. This unit is to be prepared to handle this year's wheat crop. Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. has the contract.

An amendment to the Kansas City Board of Trade rules specifying that grains sold "to arrive" must be billed direct to the Kansas City market was voted upon by the members of this exchange Mar. 9. The shipper must furnish car numbers before the grain reaches the market on the request of the buyer. The grain must pass the regular inspection before acceptance.

#### MONTANA

Fairfield, Mont.—Oscar Gaare succeeded Otto Wagnild as mgr. of the local Montana Elvtr. Mar. 1. Mr. Wagnild is now County Treasurer.

Coffee Creek, Mont.—The warehouse of the Gallatin Valley Elvtr. was entirely destroyed by fire at an uninsured loss of \$20,000 recently. Some 5,300 bus. of wheat were burned.

Cascade, Mont.—G. F. Judd, formerly with the State Mill & Elvtr. Grand Forks, N. D., has been engaged by the Cascade Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. to become chemist in the laboratory they will install. They operate mills and elvtrs. here and at Manhattan.

#### NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—This company is discontinuing business.—E. Stockham Grain Co.

Alliance, Neb.—Geo. Neuswanger has equipped his plant with lightning protection.

Brock, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n contemplate discontinuing this month.

Ord, Neb.—The stock of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has been disposed of to Ed. Freeman.

Murray, Neb.—Font T. Wilson accepted the position of mgr. of the B. Wilson Grain Co.'s elvtr. Feb. 23.

Merna, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has sold its oil business and buildings used in connection therewith.

Spring Ranch, Neb.—Foul play is feared in the disappearance of Bert Smith, mgr. of the Spring Ranch Grain & Supply Co.

Endicott, Neb.—Alexander Shepherd, 62, grain buyer for the Endicott Equity Exchange, died at a local hospital at Fairbury Feb. 20.

Knox, (York, p. o.), Neb.—The Co-operative Grain Co. has been incorporated for \$25,000. A local co-operative company exists at present.

Bertrand, Neb.—I will operate the house purchased of Johnson & Johnson of Holdrege as the Genho Grain Co. Am wiring for lights.—S. Genho.

Mead, Neb.—The Scott Grain Co. bought out the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s business and property, which included a 16,000-bu. elvtr. on the U. P. R. R. I am mgr. for them.—Henry Hanson.

Polk, Neb.—A shortage of at least \$50,000 is anticipated for the final settlement of the affairs of the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. since the difficulties of mgr. L. O. Glad have become exposed.

Omaha, Neb.—L. L. Quinby was elected pres. of the Omaha Grain Club, at the annual election of the organization Feb. 24, to succeed Hugh A. Butler. B. O. Holmquist is now sec'y-treas. M. I. Dolphin and "Ed" Miller were elected directors.

Kenesaw, Neb.—L. M. Robinson, former mgr. of the Whitely Mfg. Co., is now mgr. of the Kenesaw Grain & Implement Co. recently re-opened in the said milling company's location. The Whitely Mfg. Co. passed into the hands of the receiver last October. The elvtr. will open soon.

Grand Island, Neb.—P. W. Hinsen, a former member of the Kansas City Board of Trade and the father of Guy W. and Hugh Hinsen, died here at the age of 79. G. W. Hinsen is a member of the same exchange and H. Hinsen is connected with that office of Jackson Bros. & Co.

Nebraska City, Neb.—I have sold my brokerage business here to my father, F. S. DeLong, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Syracuse. The business was known as the C. L. De Long Co. and will continue to be known as such. Father will take full charge himself. I will become associated with the Niedorp Grain Co. at St. Joseph, Mo.—C. L. De Long.

#### NEW ENGLAND

Chelsea, Mass.—Robt. Krentzman, grain and hay dealer here, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Boston, Mass.—William H. Hughes, engaged in the grain and hay business in the employ of Walter Sanborn before his retirement 20 yrs. ago, died here recently leaving a widow and six children.

Boston, Mass.—Louis W. DePass, identified with the Boston Chamber of Commerce since its organization in 1886, has been elected sec'y of the new Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. The other officers elected were previously announced in the Journal.—S.S.

Waterville, Me.—The grain, hay, and feed business of Frank M. Brown has been sold to the J. B. Ham Co. The new owners maintain headquarters in Lewistown, Me. and have 27 branches in various parts of the state. Sylvester O. Stevens will be continued as mgr. of the business here with Newman Kennison as his assistant. Mr. Brown will also remain temporarily with the company, after which he will devote his future to his farm.—S. S.



Bridgeport, Conn.—David Feuer, former head of the defunct National Grain Corporation, has been denied a discharge from bankruptcy by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. This decision classifies him as insolvent. The petition in bankruptcy was filed November 28, 1923, and in April of 1924 a petition for a discharge was filed. Permission to sell is being sought from the Superior Court. The Federal Grain Co. succeeded the National Grain Corporation April 1, 1924.

Epping, N. H.—The Rockingham County Farmers Exchange mill and elvtr. has been purchased by the Merrimack Farmers Exchange, Inc., of Concord. Since last fall the new owners have taken over the Annis Grain & Lbr. Co. at Derby, the Chas. C. Moore grain business at Goffstown, and another at New Boston. The business was placed on a cash basis a year ago. The Rockingham County Farmers Exchange met with financial reverses and the plant has been idle for several months. The sale was made from the Essex Grain Co.

Boston, Mass.—The former home of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, until the recent completion of the new Chamber of Commerce building, will hereafter be known as the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. This building contains the trading floors and was originally erected and financed by the old Grain Board. Later, when the Grain Board was merged with the Merchants Ass'n under the name of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, title to the building and the name was transferred to the latter. When the Chamber of Commerce moved into its new building the grain and flour branch remained in the old building where rooms better suited to its uses were available. While title still remains with the Chamber of Commerce, the name is changed to avoid duplication. The trading floor has been leased for 3 yrs.—S. S.

Greenfield, Mass.—George H. Sanderson, senior member and mgr. of the firm of W. N. Potter & Sons, grain dealers in this city, died Feb. 24 after a brief illness at his home at the age of 45 yrs. Mr. Sanderson has been associated with the grain business in New England for the past 30 yrs. At the death of Arthur D. Potter, four years ago, Mr. Sanderson took over the active management of the company operating branches in North Adams, Springfield, Northampton, Athol, Gardner, Orange, Charlemont and Shelburne Falls, Mass. and in Winchester, N. H. Under his management the Potter Co. has grown to be one of the largest concerns in the state. Death was due to a nervous breakdown which Mr. Sanderson suffered recently and death came to him suddenly in sleep. He is survived by his wife and infant daughter; two sisters, Mrs. Percy Ladd of Denver, Colo., and Mrs. Wm. D. Vanderbilt of New York City.—S. S.

## NEW YORK BUFFALO LETTER.

Immediate construction of a new 2,000,000 bu. elvtr. for the Marine Elvtr. Co. has begun. James Stewart & Co. has the contract for the reinforced concrete plant which is to be complete in time to handle some of this fall's shipments. This unit increases the company's storage to 2,650,000 bus. It will have 7,000 ft. of railroad tracks, now under construction, as well as 1,300 ft. of dock space, sufficient to handle 3 of the largest lake vessels at one time. The original Marine elvtr. was built in 1881 and 500,000 bus. were added in 1894. After the completion of the new building the property will still have room for the erection of elvtrs. which would add 5,000,000 bus. capacity in the future. This announcement supposedly supersedes that of the Abell Forwarding Co., which appeared in the Feb. 10 number of the Journal, stating that a house of the same capacity would be erected by the forwarding firm. Mr. Harold A. Abell is pres., however, of the Marine Elvtr. Co.

The Frontier Elvtr. will add 1,250,000 bus. storage.

P. E. Wolff, W. C. White and C. D. Tayntor have incorporated the Eugene P. Tayntor Grain Co. with a capital of \$5,000, to deal in grain and cereals.

Fire on Mar. 4 did \$90,000 damage to the 5-story wooden elvtr. of the General Mlg. Co. The house contained 20,000 bus. of oats, corn and wheat used in making dairy feed at the time of the fire. Floods of grain poured over the surrounding landscape.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Loma, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here and 12,000 bus. of grain was destroyed by fire Feb. 27.

Watford City, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will add a frame addition and a concrete vault to its elvtr.

Stanley, N. D.—The farmers of this vicinity will build an elvtr. C. G. Johnson is temporarily sec'y. The organization is co-operative.

Forbes, N. D.—The damage to the Forbes Equity Exchange amounted to slightly above \$3,000. The plant was not insured, being concrete and thought fireproof.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Senate amendments have been accepted, as a compromise between the non-partisans and the independents, by the North Dakota House of Representatives to the bill settling the control, financing and responsibility of the State Mill & Elvtr. The Governor is to be in control, the management already being under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission. An additional loan of \$500,000 from the Bank of North Dakota to finance the mill's operations is also provided for in the accepted amendments.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Extensive improvements, including the erection of a two-story brick warehouse, office and elvtr. building, a 100,000 lb. track scale and 300 additional ft. of railroad trackage, will be made on this plant of the Russel Miller Mlg. Co., according to J. L. Ryan, local mgr. The improvements will necessitate the wrecking of the present frame warehouse and office building and one elvtr., the re-building of another elvtr., and the removal of the two dwelling houses situated on mill property. The new brick building, which will have 96x100 ft. frontage, will be flush with the mill building. The new building will triple the warehouse and double the elvtr. capacity of the local plant. The present warehouse has about 4,000 sq. ft. of floor space and the elvtrs. have a capacity of 75,000 bus. The new elvtr. will have a capacity of 110,000 bus. and additional space in the rebuilt elvtr. will increase this capacity to about 150,000 bus.

## OHIO

Portsmouth, O.—Coburn Bros. have added the Herr Bros. feed business to that of their own.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 46th annual convention here on June 24 and 25.

Polk, O.—I will install a motor driven mill and electrify the Polk Elvtr. plant which I just bought.—J. C. Bryan.

Oakwood, O.—The J. W. Whitney & Sons' 30,000-bu., fully equipped elvtr. is not in operation. It will be sold at Paulding, O., Mar. 21, at 2 p. m. It is on the Nickel Plate between Ft. Wayne and Fostoria.—W. C. May, Cashier, Oakwood Deposit Bank Co.

Alpha, O.—We are now rebuilding our elvtr., the plans and specifications being furnished by L. J. McMillin, Indianapolis. The elvtr. is of 15,000 bus. capacity, of wood construction and driven by electric power. We hope to have same in operation by July 1.—L. E. Stewart, The Alpha Seed & Grain Co.

Wheelersburg, O.—Coburn Bros., Portsmouth, have leased the building formerly occupied by the Wheelersburg Mlg. Co. and will operate a branch plant here.

Rosewood, O.—The buildings and business of the Rosewood Farmers Exchange Co. were sold to John Adlard of Lockington for \$7,200. Mr. Adlard read the advertisement in the Journal.—Grant McMorran, pres. The Duncan Seed, Hay & Grain Co. (J. M. Birkhold was the receiver. It is said Mr. Adlard plans to continue the operation of the elvtr.)

Toledo, O.—E. T. Dickey, mgr. of the Jewell Grain Co., Jewell was made pres. of the Ohio Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, which organization supplants the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio. Chas. S. Latchaw of Defiance was chosen sec'y. The names of the other officers appear within the account of the meeting to be found elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

Lebanon, O.—J. F. Decker of Camden, has been appointed mgr. of the Lebanon Farmers Co-op. Co.'s mill and elvtr. succeeding C. C. Schleintz whose retirement after 3 yrs. of service was published in the last number of the Journal. Mr. Decker was for four yrs. mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. at the aforementioned point. H. E. Cowan had been in charge temporarily.—J. F. Decker.

College Corner, O.—Fire originating in the cupola of the College Corner Mlg. Co.'s elvtr. in the late evening Feb. 24 was thought to have been extinguished, but the flames broke out anew at 2:30 a. m. that night and totally destroyed the plant at a loss of around \$25,000. The 20,000-bu. elvtr. was well filled with grain. The company's 90-bbl. mill was demolished in the same conflagration. The loss is covered by insurance. Wm. Easley, pres. of the company, announced that the plant may be rebuilt. (This is the same as College Corner, Ind.)

## OKLAHOMA

Hobart, Okla.—I am no longer in the grain business.—O. W. Talley.

Mangum, Okla.—Fire damaged the mill plant and machinery of the Mangum Mlg. Co. on Mar. 3.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Men's Ass'n held their annual meeting here Feb. 23 and 24.

Burlington, Okla.—A new warehouse and office are being added by the Burlington Grain Co. at a cost of \$2,500.

Union City, Okla.—We sold our elvtr. here to the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.—El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co., El Reno, Okla.

Alva, Okla.—Between 250,000 and 300,000 bus. will be added to the Kansas Flour Mills Co.'s elvtr. here bringing the total storage to 600,000 bus.

Reeding, Okla.—We have purchased the Reeding Grain Co.'s elvtr. and will remodel the house.—El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co., El Reno, Okla.

Newkirk, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co. has added a line of farm implements to its sidelines, having bought an established business outright.

Gracemont, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is wrecking its elvtr. here and will sell the lumber.—C. A. Downing, C. A. Downing Elvtr. Co. (The firm changed its name to the Sugar Creek Grain & Sply. Co. in 1919.)

Mulhall, Okla.—It is we who are re-building the elvtr. here rather than the Mulhall Co.-op. Grain Co. The Star Engineering Co., however, has the contract.—Ponca City Mlg. Co., J. W. Ricks, mgr. grain dept.

El Reno, Okla.—The Farmers Mill & Grain Co. is making improvements to the extent of about \$10,000, most of which will be for additional grain storage. Notice of their incorporation was published in the Feb. 10 number of the Journal.



Ponca, City, Okla.—A hay shed, the property of the Oates Grain Co., together with hay and cottonseed meal valued at well over \$1,000, were destroyed by fire recently. While the building was covered by insurance the hay and grain were a total loss to the company.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The W. B. Johnson Grain Co.'s new elvtr. will be ready for operation by Mar. 15. The last of the galvanized brick siding has been applied, the electrical wiring and the installation of motors has been completed, leaving little odds and ends to finish the job.

El Reno, Okla.—We are building a 210,000 bu. addition to our concrete elvtr. making a total storage capacity of over 5,000,000 bus.—El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. (It is learned that some \$100,000 is being expended on these improvements and that a 7-story mill cleaning plant will be added. The flouring capacity of the mill will then be raised from 1,100 bbls. daily to 1,750 bbls. and the total capacity for bran, meal and other products will be 2,500 bbls. every 24 hours.)

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Corporation Commission condemned two bridges and the track of the St. Louis, El Reno & Western Ry., and as they were in the hands of a receiver it was decided to abandon the road. Do not know of any further action; if road is permanently abandoned then elvtrs. will have to be dismantled and torn down. We have elvtrs. at Richland and Lockridge, but are going to await further developments.—El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co., El Reno, Okla.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The office of Supervisor of Brokers would be created in a bill recently introduced into the Legislature in an effort to eliminate bucket-shops in this state. This supervisor would have full power to grant or revoke permits issued to brokers dealing in futures on farm products, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Itemized financial statements, Exchange or other marketing organization memberships, full details of the personnel and business history of all connected therewith in even indirect capacities would be required before the State Banking Board and the State Banking Commissioner would permit the Supervisor to issue annual licenses. Foreign concerns would be admitted to the state by permit, irrevocable thru the appointment of the Supervisor of Brokers their true and lawful attorney. The permit fee is placed at \$100 plus 10% gross receipts tax plus \$600 yearly.

## OREGON

Amity, Ore.—A large 9-bin grain and seed warehouse is planned by G. B. Abraham to cost close to \$20,000.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Chambersburg, Pa.—The William Hayden Mlg. Co. is remodeling its mill.

Oil City, Pa.—Fire did slight damage to a mill belonging to the Riverside Mills last month.

Harrisburg, Pa.—J. L. Minter, 63, associated with Hoffer & Garman, Inc., for a number of years, died at his home after a long siege of illness.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Queen Bee Mill is expected to be in operation soon again.

Hazleton Siding, S. D.—The Steele-Simon Co.'s elvtr. is to be rebuilt by the Younglove Construction Co. The plant was destroyed by fire on Feb. 3, and the loss placed at \$60,000.

Tulare, S. D.—We have recently let contract to J. C. Mitchell to rod our elvtrs. at Spottswood, Bonilla, Crandon and here, the work to start as soon as the frost is out of the ground.—C. C. Coffey, ass't sec'y, Siberz Bros. & Craig.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Suit against the Western Union Telegraph Co., seeking \$388 loss in the drop of corn price alleging failure to deliver a message, has been started by W. G. Mathieu of this place and W. S. Fritts of Quinter, Kan. The price dropped before delivery of the order to sell.

Huron, S. D.—"Four years at hard labor in the state penitentiary" was the sentence imposed on Simon Derkach, convicted of stealing grain near Cavour. His self-confessed accomplice, Chas. Kelly, was given 2½ yrs., while Ed. Kohrt, who pleaded guilty to a similar charge, drew 14 months.

Plankinton, S. D.—A. J. Muller, receiver of the Farmers Union Mlg. Co., has started up the affairs of the old corporation. The company is alleged to be in debt to the amount of nearly \$40,000, and it is the intention of the directors to call upon the stockholders to make good this indebtedness, or whatever amount is necessary after the milling property is disposed of by the receiver. A new organization may be formed for the purpose of continuing to operate the business.

Pierre, S. D.—House Bill No. 169, introduced by Representative Odegaard, would amend Sec. 4 of Chap. 251 of the laws of 1923, to read as follows: Section 4. Whenever complaint is made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners by the owner of any public warehouse or other occupant of a site upon the right-of-way of any railroad company in this state to the effect that the proposed lease offered by such railroad company is excessive and unreasonable, the Board of Railroad Commissioners (shall, upon due notice to the railroad company, hold a hearing and determine and fix what shall be a reasonable rental to be paid such railroad company for the use and occupation of such site. Either party may have the lawfulness of the Board's order and decision reviewed by the court as in other cases.)

## SOUTHEAST

Grafton, W. Va.—Errand Luzadder, 18, was severely injured when dashed thru the side of the building of the Webster Flour Mills as the result of becoming caught in a belt.

West Point, Miss.—A 100-bbl. mill is under construction for J. D. Vaughan. He owned and operated a similar plant at Houstonville, Ky. A lot was deeded him by the Exchange and Rotary clubs of the city.—ppj.

Norfolk, Va.—The size of the municipal elvtr. will be increased with the \$373,000 remaining from the \$5,000,000 appropriation voted two years ago, however, the grain handling facilities will not be supplemented for the present. The remainder of the \$5,000,000 was spent for municipal terminals just completed.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Thru a friendly receivership the \$258,000 indebtedness of the Liberty Mills is to be dissolved, partially at least, thru the disposition of the \$750,000 plant.

Mountain City, Tenn.—The Mountain City Roller Mill property has been sold, the machinery for the flouring dept. going to buyers in Georgia and the building, corn mills and crusher becoming the property of W. W. Hawkins.

Nashville, Tenn.—Fire in the grain elvtr. of John A. Tyner & Son rendered the building and its contents a mass of smoldering ruins Mar. 1, with a loss of approximately \$160,000, practically covered by insurance. Some 85,000 bus. of grain was consumed; 30,000 bus. of wheat, 25,000 bus. of corn and 30,000 bus. of oats. Five carloads of grain on the siding were moved to safety. Mr. Tyner suffered a similar disaster 25 yrs. ago. He will re-open and resume operations June 1.—ppj.

Lancaster, Tenn.—The R. Fisher Grain Co. is erecting a new storage house on its property here.

Brownsville, Tenn.—Fire completely destroyed the 3-story brick plant of the Brownsville Rolling Mill Co. Feb. 24. N. W. Crandall, Sr., was owner-operator of the 50 yr. old plant, which had new roller mill equipment installed in 1918.

## TEXAS

Waco, Tex.—We are closing our office here.—J. Marshall Crouch, Crouch Grain Co.

Marlin, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Marlin Grain Co. is being returned as the firm is out of business.

Lorenzo, Tex.—The Setzler Mill & Grain Co. has incorporated for \$60,000; incorporators, Maud, W. R. and W. R. Jr., Setzler.

Marshall, Tex.—L. B. Finley has withdrawn from the firm of Finley-Stedman Grain Co., however the company's affairs will be continued under the name of Stedman Grain Co.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—J. W. Hunt of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. has announced his candidacy for the office of park and sanitary commissioner in the coming city election Apr. 7.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The C. M. Carter Grain Co. has incorporated for \$25,000; incorporators, C. M. Carter, Leslie Jenisen and M. D. Johnston. The company established here July 1, 1921.

Dallas, Tex.—J. J. Cleveland has charge of the office just opened here by McKenna & Dickey, Chicago. Mr. Cleveland was a supporter of the development of the cotton trade in Chicago.

Port Arthur, Tex.—The feasibility of plans for the issuance of bonds to construct grain elvtrs., etc., on the ship canal here, is being investigated by a com'te of the Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce.

Canyon, Tex.—Ray McReynolds has bot the Canyon Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s business and is operating the same under the name of the McReynolds Grain Co. J. C. Dixon will devote his time to the oil business.

Robstown, Tex.—The Sheppard Grain Co.'s plant was broken into and robbed for the second time within a few weeks recently. Pinch bars for tearing open the rear door were used. Over \$800 worth of loot has been obtained so far.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Funeral services for Mrs. Ruth Boaz Rall, wife of Marvin C. Rall, sec'y-treas. of the Rall Grain Co., were held at the Rall home recently. Besides her husband and parents, she is survived by two daughters and one son.—ppj.

Galveston, Tex.—Thos. F. Shaw, for many years connected with E. F. Newing in the export business, has recently been admitted to membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n. With his family he has gone with a Houston party on the Caribbean Sea voyage.

Houston, Tex.—We have just let contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. for the construction of 10 additional reinforced concrete storage tanks and interstices to the Manchester plant to accommodate additional storage of 500,000 bus. of wheat. Construction commenced Mar. 1 and is to be completed June 20. This additional storage will give us a capacity of over a million bus. and is being constructed for the purpose of handling export wheat thru Port Houston this coming crop.—J. J. Gibson, Grain-Traffic Manager, American Maid Flour Mills. (It is reported that the improvement will cost approximately \$150,000. The company is also said to be contemplating further improvements which are not yet ready to be made public. The Port Commissioners' elvtr. will not be ready to handle the coming crops and the plans are undergoing a third revision to meet the \$1,000,000 available for the erection of this terminal.)



Lindsay, Tex.—The Lindsay Elvtr. Co. has incorporated for \$5,000; incorporators, T. H. Hemphill, G. N. Simon and J. C. Bengfort.—pjp.

San Antonio, Tex.—Power costs for two months operation of the rollers in the newly completed 1,200 bbl. mill unit completed for the Pioneer Flour Mills has been cut 20%, which is equal to a 10% reduction for the entire unit due to the fact that all the machinery in the mill is equipped with Timken Roller Bearings.

Amarillo, Tex.—Joe Dozler, night engineer at the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, was severely burned and bruised about the hands, face and head recently when escaping gas became ignited and the boilers exploded, throwing fire and steam over him. The damage to the boilers and engine room ran close to \$1,000.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Members of the grain trade were entertained at Lake Worth with a fish fry and oyster bake by John Davitte, Jr. A feature of the entertainment was furnished by D. B. Gallagher, consisting of sleight-of-hand tricks. Mr. Davitte, Jr., has just entered the grain trade here under the incorporated name of Gateway Grain Co., and as mgr. thereof will conduct a general grain business including brokerage and consignments, specializing in the handling of hay, ear corn, maize and kaffir heads, and other feeds. Mr. Davitte for a number of years was engaged in the grain business at Pilot Point, and for the past year has been mgr. of the Belt Hay & Storage Co. of this city, that concern having dissolved on account of the destruction of its warehouse by fire. Among the guests were: G. E. Blewett, Leslie Jennison, R. C. Ayres, V. L. Nigh, E. B. Wooten, Sam Gladney, C. E. Muchmore, Bob Merrill, Kent V. Barber, J. F. Bowers, Bennie Chin, E. G. Rall, M. C. Rall, Charles Simonds, G. C. Henderson, Clarence Wilkins, B. K. Smith, Jim Simons, Leo Potishman, Harry Johnson, Eddie Durrell, Gaylord Stone, Earl Ferguson, John Davitte, R. T. Dorsey, W. P. Bomar, Peyton S. Ingram, Jule G. Smith, Kay Kimbel, W. L. Newsome, Killough Smith, Claude Maer, J. M. Clark, C. W. Griffin, Walter Goodwin, G. C. Randell, W. W. Manning, G. E. Cranz and Max Bergman. The other incorporators of the new firm are R. C. Ayres and W. L. Goodwin.

## UTAH

Sale Lake City, Utah.—Geo. D. Walker was instantly killed recently when he fell headlong down a 5-story elvtr. shaft in the elvtr. of the Husler Mfg. Co., his employer.

## WASHINGTON

Vancouver, Wash.—The Vancouver Flour Mills are expected to open soon, deed transferring the property from the Northern Flour Mills Co. to Victor I. Fuqua having been filed and indicating a purchase price of \$25,000 had been paid. The plant has been idle for 3 yrs.—pjp.

Palouse, Wash.—I am buying for the White Dulany Co. of Seattle, owned by the Fisher Flouring Mills of the same point. I have sack warehouses at Wellesley, Kennedy Ford, Potlatch, Princeton and Harvard, Idaho, and here at Palouse. My home is still at Moscow, Idaho.—H. H. Simpson.

Seattle, Wash.—The Mikkelson Flour Corp. has been incorporated for \$25,000 by John Mikkelson, V. R. Asbury and L. E. Ensing. Mr. Mikkelson just sold out his interests in the Mikkelson Grain Co. to John Cameron of the Cameron-Yenney Grain Co. of Walla Walla, and Mr. Asbury was previously connected with the Minot Flour Mill Co., Minot, N. D.

Pullman, Wash.—Equipment for making accurate tests is to be installed by the Kelly Grain Co. in additional room opened for sampling, etc.

Coulee, Wash.—Voluntary bankruptcy proceedings have been decided upon by the directors of the Farmers Corporation, a co-operative wheat buying concern; business has been suspended. The assets fall \$90,000 short of the liabilities, it is reported. A 25,000-bu. elvtr. and two warehouses of a combined capacity of 125,000 bus. of sacked grain are owned by the concern, founded in 1919. O. O. Stoner is sec'y.

## WISCONSIN

Menomonee Falls, Wis.—The business and good will of the Menomonee Falls Grain & Supply Co. are now the property of Fleetwood W. Schunk, a recent purchaser.

Superior, Wis.—A new chemical laboratory is now established for the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission to aid the miller in maintaining a uniform product by protein tests.

Casco, Wis.—The B. & H. Mfg. Co. is now the name of the concern formerly known as the Casco Mfg. Co. The number of directors has been reduced from 5 to 3 and the capital stock from \$40,000 to \$25,000.

Livingston, Wis.—The Livingston Lbr. Co. took possession Mar. 2 of the elvtr. and stock and all equipment of the Ernest Biddick & Co.'s elvtr., operated the past year as Ernest Biddick Estate.—D. G. Biddick, mgr.

New Holstein, Wis.—I sent a sample of seed similar to that in the six bags stolen from me along with a letter to all dealers around here asking them to kindly be on the lookout for offerings of seed similar to the sample. So far we have had no trace.—Fred O. Iverson.

## WYOMING

Gibson, Wyo.—Fire completely destroyed the plant and stocks of Western Alfalfa Mfg. Co. at a loss of \$77,000.

Lusk, Wyo.—Am planning to establish a grain and produce business at this point in the very near future.—A. T. Howard.

Glendo, Wyo.—We bought the Glendo Grain & Produce Co. and will run the elvtr. they had; will also do a carlot grain business.—McClure Bros.

Glendo, Wyo.—E. A. and R. E. McClure, operating as McClure Bros., are operating the Glendo Grain & Produce Co. business which they bought from me on Jan. 1. I was sole owner after the death of my partner, Mr. I. B. Hiddleston, two yrs. ago.—A. T. Howard, Lusk, Wyo.

## Shake-up Expected in U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A general shake-up in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and considerable reorganization is expected to follow the installation into the sec'yship of Dr. William J. Jardine, lately appointed to that position by President Coolidge. Claims are rife that Departmental bureau chiefs hinder, rather than help the general policy of the administration and some of those holding important positions are expected to be dropped.

Harmony among the subordinate branches of the department has been missing for some time, as was indicated when Wm. B. Carey, chairman of the President's Agricultural Conference, appeared before the Senate com'tee on Agriculture to oppose the Dickinson bill, which the Hosue passed in lieu of the Capper-Haugen bill, a measure approved by the President and the Agricultural Conference.

Chairman Carey charged that Henry C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, had drafted the Dickinson bill and that if it became law Mr. Taylor would have been

made "dictator of co-operative marketing."

Several other department heads are understood to have co-operated with him in opposing the agricultural policy of the administration, in their endeavor to strengthen bureaucratic control and broaden government fraternalism.

Chester W. Morrill has resigned from the Dept. of Agriculture, grain dealers will be glad to learn, while Chas. J. Brand, consulting specialist in marketing, is to be transferred to another position with less authority. Mr. Brand's aid in drafting the McNary-Haugen export corporation bill placed him in disfavor with the administration. His socialistic heresies may place him in the discard.

## Time When Visible Reaches Highest and Lowest.

Statistics covering the past 47 years show that wheat visible supply reached its maximum during the month of January, 22 times out of the past 47 years and during the month of December, 18 times. The minimum was found to be in July 32 times, in August 8 times, and in September 4 times.

Corn reached its maximum in the months of February, March, April and October, striking those months 5, 21, 6, and 6 times respectively in the course of 47 years. Minimums occurred in January, August, September, November and December, 7, 6, 6, 12, and 8 times respectively.

Oats found their maximum to occur 11 times in January, 7 times in October, 12 times in November, and 6 times in December. The minimum visible supply was experienced in May 5 times, in July 13 times, and in August, 21 times.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

## Correcting the Fire Hazards of Oil Engines

The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau has for years maintained a code on the installation of internal combustion engines governing the arrangements of fuel supplies, clearance of exhaust pipes and general installation rules. The fires from these causes have become negligible, yet the total losses which are known to have been caused by internal combustion engine hazards is \$571,356 during the past fourteen years. The percentage of losses from this cause which are credited to unknown causes undoubtedly bring the total to well above a million dollars.

Analysis of the loss report shows that nearly all of these losses are chargeable either to back fire through the carburetor or to the explosion of the preheating torch of a semi-Diesel engine. Thorough experiments carried on by Mr. L. P. Dendel, Supervising Engineer of the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., it is found that all fires from these two causes are preventable. At a very small expense the air intake on the carburetion engine may be extended well away from the engine so that a back fire produces a shot gun effect rather than an explosion of the gas surrounding the gasoline and oil saturated carburetor and engine.

The manufacturers will, judging by the cooperation in the past, design new engines to provide for such an extension, and provide the standard fitting for their engines. The preheating torch of the semi-Diesel engine may be replaced at a comparatively small expense with an electric starting plug, increasing the efficiency of the engine as well as providing a safe means of starting.

The experiments having been completed, the work is now taken up by the fieldmen, and the engineering departments of the insurance companies. It is not only possible but probable that the fire losses from internal combustion engine hazards will be reduced one-half the first year, and eventually almost eliminated simply by close study of the individual cases and application of safety engineering standards.—By Eugene Arms in the *Journal of American Insurance*.



## Feedstuffs

**Gardner, Ia.**—A 50-h.p. feed mill was recently installed in the Gardner Roller Mill.

**Dunlap, Ill.**—Fire recently destroyed the Dunlap feed mill and an adjoining barn. Loss totaled over \$3,000.

**Delta, Utah.**—The Los Angeles Feed Co. has started operating its new plant in the manufacture of molasses feed.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Russell Ward is now sales manager in the Buffalo branch of the Quisenberry Feed Manufacturing Co.

**England, Ark.**—A branch wholesale and retail feed business has been established here by the Whyte Feed Co., of Pine Bluff.

**Glasgow, Mo.**—Roy S. Price has purchased the flour and feed business of D. S. Price, including a warehouse and a frame building.

**Brownsville, Tex.**—A feed and meal mill is being erected by the Tex-Mex Trading Co., dealing in and manufacturing feed and corn meal.

**Lamar, Colo.**—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Produce Co. has purchased the properties of the Superior Milling Co. in Northern Colorado.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Jay Chapin, formerly connected with Chapin & Co., now represents several millers and shippers of feed in an office of his own.

**Fort Smith, Ark.**—Fire destroyed the plant of the Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co. and did considerable damage to other properties here on March 8.

**Madera, Cal.**—Stanley & Kirkman, doing a general poultry and stock feed business in Modesto, plan to open a branch office here this summer.

**Braham, Minn.**—The Corn Roller Mills were recently established here and placed under the charge of C. R. Remer. New machinery was installed.

**Louisville, Ind.**—Lawrence H. Dickinson is the present sec'y-treas. and general manager of the Louisville Cereal Mills. He was formerly sales manager.

**Jackson, Miss.**—Dealers and salesmen working in Mississippi and east Louisiana for the Ralston-Purina Co., recently held a two-day convention here.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Illinois Sugar Jack Co. was recently incorporated here with 300 shares of non par value stock, to manufacture and deal in live stock, poultry feeds, and grains. The incorporators are J. A. Curtis, Goddy F. Penland and E. Warren Stees.

The dates for the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, to be held in New Orleans, La., at the Roosevelt hotel, have been moved a day forward. They are definitely fixed now as May 7, 8 and 9.—L. F. Brown, sec'y American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The Staley Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$100,000 to buy and sell at wholesale and retail, grain, flour, feed and by-products, by J. H. Harry R. and Thos. W. Staley, J. L. Berkebile, E. M. Hetherington and W. M. Ketcham.—P. J. P. (An account of the concern's plant appeared in the Jan. 25 number of the Journal.)

### Feed Movement in February.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, tons	1,337	1,201		
Cincinnati, tons	2,010	1,800		
Chicago, tons	30,898,000	27,174,000	75,614,000	92,498,000
Kans. City, tons	4,920	2,100	19,980	25,540
Milwaukee, tons	3,203	5,780	9,074	21,306
New York, tons	520		1,553	
Peoria, tons	37,620	36,300	34,080	36,152
St. Louis, sks.	1,802,520	1,919,150	10,030,810	9,668,390
San Francisco, tons	640	890		

**Gibson, Wyo.**—Fire destroyed the Gibson plant of the Western Alfalfa Milling Co., recently. Loss on property amounted to \$65,000; on meal and hay, about \$12,000.

**Clinton, Ia.**—E. D. Koehler has taken charge of the experimental work of the Collis Products Co. He was formerly connected with Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind.

**Fairland, Okla.**—The Fairland Cereal & Feed Mill, which was recently equipped with new and modern machinery, has started operations and is manufacturing 7 products.

**Cleveland, O.**—Broadview Feed Co. has been incorporated by F. M. Wheeldin, J. G. Reyant, J. A. Friend, Wm. F. Kees and Elmer W. Waite, with a capital stock of \$15,000.

**Herrin, Ill.**—Southern Illinois Wholesale Co. has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital to deal in feeds, etc. The incorporators are Joe, John, Louis and John H. Gualdoni, and Ernest Ruggari.

**Fennimore, Wis.**—William Zimmerman, proprietor of the Fennimore Roller Mills, recently opened a new feed store, placing it in charge of L. C. Berry. The store will handle the products of the mill.

**Fort Worth, Tex.**—The recently organized Gateway Grain Co., with John Davitte as manager, is specializing in handling hay, ear corn, maize and kafir heads, and other Feeds.—Gateway Grain Co.

**Anniston, Ala.**—Mickle-Castleberry Feed Co. has been incorporated by James A. Mickle, John Castleberry, H. F. Williamson, J. F. Spearman, W. W. Earnest, with \$8,500 capital, to deal in feeds, grain, seed, etc.

**Bogota, Colombia.**—Practically no market for hog or cattle feed exists in this country. There is no frost and consequently the pasture continues practically all the year round.—Commercial Attache Carlton Jackson.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Fire did \$100,000 damage to the elevator of the General Milling Co. on Mar. 4. It was a 5-story wooden structure containing about 20,000 bushels of corn, oats and wheat used for manufacturing dairy feed.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Repairs and improvements on the offices of the Arcady Farms Mfg. Co., formerly the Clover Leaf Mfg. Co., will occupy two or three months, during which time all business will be transacted thru the Chicago office.

**El Campo, Tex.**—El Campo Rice Milling Co. intends to use the Weaver rice elevator and warehouse, which it recently purchased, to manufacture feedstuffs. Its line of feeds has acquired considerable demand and enlargement of quarters was necessary.

**Topeka, Kan.**—Reduction of the state tax on millfeeds from 10 cents to 5 cents per ton, is proposed in a bill which recently passed the Kansas senate and went to the house for consideration. Governor Paulen favors the measure. The tax was originally intended to provide operating expenses for the department and the heavy tax has built up a large surplus.

**Feed tax stamps or tags** had to be affixed to packages of feed sold in West Virginia under the feedstuffs law of that state until about 2 years ago. They were purchased from the West Virginia Feed Control official. In revising the law the legislature failed to make provision for redeeming the unused stamps or tags. Interested parties are making an effort to have the legislature provide for such redemption and are trying to get a fair estimate of the amount of money which must be appropriated for that purpose. A. P. Husband, sec'y of the Millers National Federation, Chicago, requests all millers and others who have unused feed tax stamps of West Virginia on hand, to advise him of the total cash value of them on the basis of the price paid.

**Chamois, Mo.**—Dulle-Meyer Milling Co. has filed trade mark No. 206,771 for mixed feed, middlings, and bran. It consists of alternate red, white and blue lines with interruptions therein for the insertion of reading matter. Over the top interruption is printed the words "Red, White & Blue."

**Salinas, Cal.**—K. M. Swearingen Co. was recently incorporated here with capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares. Directors are K. M. Swearingen, W. C. Theile, I. O. Koue, John McMichael and Anton Schmidt, each of whom have subscribed for one share. The new feed and produce concern will take over the interests of the Blackie Co. and plans an extension of operations including erection of a large feed mill with latest machinery and other devices.

### Adulteration and Misbranding.

**Albert F. Rees, Hanover, Pa.**, shipped, under the name of W. M. Roland, into the state of West Virginia, quantities of misbranded tankage, which was labeled to contain 49.25% protein. Analysis showed it contained approximately 43.93% in one shipment and 44.85% in another. The defendant entered a plea of guilty on Oct. 16, 1923, and was fined \$50.

**Southern Cotton Oil Co.**, Waynesboro, Ga., shipped 250 sacks of cottonseed meal to Hendersonville, N. C., where the U. S. attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel praying seizure and condemnation. The article was guaranteed to contain not less than 36% protein. The attorney alleged it contained less. The Southern Cotton Oil Co. paid the costs of the proceedings, executed a \$1,000 bond and agreed to use it for fertilizer purposes.

**Empire Cotton Oil Co.**, Cordele, Ga., shipped 400 sacks of cottonseed meal to Jacksonville, Fla., where it was seized upon the filing of a libel by the U. S. attorney for the Southern District of Florida, who alleged it was adulterated with a substance low in protein. The labels called for 36% protein, which was untrue. Seals & Webster, Jacksonville, appeared as claimant on Jan. 11, 1923, and the product was released upon payment of costs, execution of a \$500 bond and agreement to correct the branding.

**Robeson Manufacturing Co.**, Lumberton, N. C., shipped 300 sacks of cottonseed meal to Lawrenceville, N. J., which the U. S. attorney for the District of New Jersey declared to be adulterated and misbranded in a libel filed on Jan. 8, 1924. Labels on the article stated a minimum of 36% protein and a minimum of 7% ammonia. A product low in protein and ammonia had been mixed with the goods. Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga., claimed the article and had to pay the costs, execute a \$1,000 bond and agree to rebrand the product.

**Kansas Flour Mills Co.** was alleged to have shipped 503 sacks of wheat gray shorts and screenings from North Kansas City, Mo., to Fort Scott, Kan., on or about Jan. 31, 1924, by the U. S. attorney for the District of Kansas, who filed libels declaring the article was adulterated and misbranded, and praying seizure. The labels declared the article to contain not more than 8% screenings, not less than 16% protein and not more than 6.5% fiber. Bran had been substituted in part for gray shorts and the article contained more than 6.5% fiber. It was released to the manufacturer upon payment of costs, execution of bonds aggregating \$750 and agreement to rebrand it.

**Schreiber Milling & Grain Co.**, Minneapolis, Minn., was alleged to have shipped a quantity of ground barley feed into the state of Indiana from the State of Minnesota, which was adulterated and misbranded. The U. S. attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against the concern. The article purported to be fancy ground barley feed and to contain not less than 13% crude protein and not more than 8.5% crude fiber. Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry showed it to be ground barley feed mixed with ground barley screenings and that it contained only 12.08% protein and 14.04% crude fiber. On Apr. 5, 1924, a plea of guilty was entered and the court fined the defendant company \$10.

**Prairie Cotton Oil Co.**, Chickasha, Okla., was alleged to have shipped various consignments of cottonseed meal and cake from Oklahoma into Kansas. The U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma filed an information against the individuals of the concern, declaring the products were misbranded. Labels on 3 shipments guaranteed 43% protein. Analysis of a sample from each of the 3 shipments revealed that they contained 40.98%, 41.49% and 39.84% respectively. One shipment of cake was guaranteed to contain at least 6% fat, but only had 5.68%. The 3 individuals, Algernon Roberts, J. S. Le Clercq, and John J. Culbertson, Jr., trading as the Prairie Cotton Oil Co., were fined \$300 and costs upon their pleading guilty.



## Seeds

**Chicago, Ill.**—Harry Sunfield has become connected with the American Field Seed Co.

**Petersburg, Ill.**—W. H. Boeker & Sons are distributing their 15th annual "Corn Book." A copy will be sent readers of the Grain Dealers Journal upon request.

**Bismarck, N. D.**—Seed certification work is being retained. An appropriation of \$10,000 and a provision that fees resulting from examinations go into a revolving fund for the department, have been made by the legislature.

**Omaha, Neb.**—Northwestern Seed Co. has been established here with \$200,000 capital stock. John G. Hoss is manager; S. A. Giffin is associated with the concern. T. E. Stevens, an Omaha capitalist, is the principal stockholder.

**Ames, Ia.**—Certification of clover seed in addition to soybean seed will be given by the Iowa Experiment Ass'n this year. Heretofore the Ass'n has inspected and certified only soybean seed.—Joe L. Robinson, sec'y. Iowa Agricultural Experiment Ass'n.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Argentine reports some loss of flax due to unseasonably heavy rains. India is concerned because of the delay of the regular monsoon. Stocks of flax in the United States markets show a steady decrease. — Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Two employes of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. suffered some injury while conveying a hand truck load of seed to the top floor of the plant in the elevator. The elevator cable broke and the elevator dropped six stories. Use of an emergency brake prevented serious effects.

**Brawley, Cal.**—Cuff-Archais Seed Co. is sending out invitations to Chicago seedsmen to be its guests on their way to the American Seed Trade convention in Los Angeles, June 9-11. Plans are being made to entertain 125 guests for one day and the promise includes an exciting time and no rain.

**Yuma, Ariz.**—Alfalfa Seed Co. has been incorporated here with a capital stock of \$100,000. Officers are S. P. Huss, pres.; Carl Smith, vice-pres.; Joe V. Huss, treas. and A. F. Rademacher, sec'y. Plans are being made to expand, erect new buildings and improve the seed handling facilities.

### Receipts and Shipments of Seeds

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1924, were as follows:

FLAXSEED					
Receipts			Shipments		
	1925	1924	1925	1924	
Chicago, bus. .	143,000	50,000	15,000		
Duluth, bus. .	109,707	111,345	284,409	229,012	
Milwaukee, bus.	151,680	14,250			
Minneapolis, bus. .	750,050	249,700	141,550	132,320	
New York, bus. .	295,500				
Superior, bus. .	97,911	119,979	31,270	126,521	
TIMOTHY					
Chicago, lbs. .	2,038,000	662,000	2,481,000	735,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	235,500	272,100	155,265	1,146,965	
Toledo, bags. .	1,382	880	461	898	
CLOVER					
Chicago, lbs. .	1,507,000	630,000	1,205,000	1,371,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	444,575	137,705	37,008	1,072,625	
New York, bags . . .			8,304		
Toledo, bags. .	2,701	7,286	5,780	6,122	
KAFIR AND MILO					
Cincinnati, bus.	2,800	2,800			
St. Louis, bus. .	117,600	30,000	161,720	22,100	
Wichita, bus. .	82,800	93,600	94,800	50,000	
ALSKE					
Toledo, bags . .	349	466	1,309	1,373	

**Olympia, Wash.**—An opinion recently rendered by Assistant Attorney-General E. W. Anderson states that farmers who sell seed in the state of Washington must provide themselves with a seed dealer's state license, which costs an annual fee of \$10.

**Rutherford, N. J.**—Julius Roehrs Co. has filed trade mark No. 193,861 for lawn seed. It consists of a triangular outline of a tree. Across the upper point is printed "Shaker." Below is an emblem, the name of the concern, and the words "At The Sign of The Tree."

**Clarkston, Wash.**—The feed, grain and hay business of W. M. Duthie has been removed to larger quarters and has absorbed the Idaho Pure Seed Co. under the name of Duthie & Co. A. E. Wade, former manager of the Idaho Pure Seed Co., continues as manager of the seed department of the Duthie concern.

**Blackfoot, Ida.**—Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n, Inc., has filed trade mark No. 205,603 for alfalfa seed. A black circle bears the name of the ass'n in white. A black, horizontal imprint of a human foot is set against a white background in the center and bears the word "Brand" in white. Above the imprint is the word "Blackfoot;" below it, "Idaho."

**Good clover** stands can usually be obtained by broadcasting the seed, on land that contains plenty of lime, in March, when the ground is honey-combed by freezing. If sown later it is safest to cover the seed by very light harrowing. Sowing at least 8 to 12 pounds of seed per acre, under the best conditions, is recommended. Soil should be well limed.—Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

**Toledo, O.**—Altho both cash and March clover ruled higher this week market eased off some on increased offerings. Cash still commanding good premium. March liquidation appears over. Better demand has sprung up for both our old and new prime seed. Dealers reporting improvement in cash demand. There is very little fresh speculative buying in March, and the principal support is short covering and removal of hedges.

**Toledo, O.**—Clover market this week has been more active and as result firmer prices have obtained. The holders of March seed who are afraid of delivery have sold out their holding and market is now in position to respond to any bullish news and cash demand. Alsike is meeting with better undertone with buyers inclined to take hold around this level. Pressure of the Canadian crop is now over and cash demand should hold present prices.—C. A. King & Co.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Charles E. Prunty, the oldest active St. Louis seedsman, died at noon on Mar. 5, following a severe case of pneumonia. He was 80 years old. In 1874 he started the Prunty Seed & Grain Co., which he continued to control for half a century. Associated with him were Ella C. Prunty and Frank J. and August J. Barnidge, who are expected to continue the business along the old lines. Shortly before the death of Mr. Prunty the business was incorporated and he was elected pres., A. J. Barnidge, vice-pres., and F. J. Barnidge, sec'y-treas.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Arrangements are being made by the transportation com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, to run a seed trade special train out of Chicago, for Chicago and nearby seedsmen, to attend the annual convention in Los Angeles, Cal., June 9, 10 and 11. Running of a special would permit a stop of several hours at Kansas City and other points of interest along the route. Interested seedsmen are advised to write to L. M. Smith, chairman of the transportation com'te, Chicago, for complete information regarding schedules, costs, etc. The route will be over the Santa Fe.

against sales of cash seed. No deliveries on March as long as cash is selling at a premium. Buyers who require clover for spring sowing should not overlook quality of Toledo prime, which shows high percentage both purity and germination.—Southworth & Co.

### Amendment to Iowa Seed Law.

The Iowa Senate has passed an amendment to paragraph 5 of section 3129 of the Code, 1924, relating to the labeling of agricultural seeds, adding the following:

and no statement of non-guaranty or disclaimer of guaranty, written or printed, upon any invoice or upon any package, bag or other container in which the seed is sold or upon any shipping tag or label thereto attached, shall be of any validity nor shall it affect the liability of the vendor. Where seed is shipped with the express provisions entered upon the invoice and mailed to the vendee on or before the date of shipment and upon the shipping tag or upon the bag containing such seed that the vendee shall have 15 days after the seed arrives at destination of shipment to test the same for germination there shall be no liability on the vendor on account of poor germination if the balance of such seed not used for testing is reconditioned by the vendee to the vendor within 15 days from date of arrival at destination.

### Resuming Future Trading in Germany.

The German government having announced permission to engage in future delivery transactions the grain dealers of Berlin are planning an organization to maintain a trading hall and a clearing house.

Since future trading was stopped by government edict in 1896 all the machinery of trading has to be created anew.

To make the system of greater service to small millers and local dealers the units of transactions are to be made smaller than formerly. It is proposed to trade in 30-ton lots of wheat, rye, oats and corn.

## ELLIS GRAIN DRIERS

You can travel  
the wide world  
over and find  
nothing to  
equal them.

The Ellis Drier Company

1223 So. Talman Avenue,  
CHICAGO, ILL.



## Grain Carriers

Railroad freight cars in bad order on Feb. 15 numbered 187,891, or 8.1% of the total in operation, reports the American Railway Ass'n.

Orders for railway equipment during the first week of March included 1,164 freight cars and 30,300 tons of rails, says the American Railway Ass'n.

**Increased rates** on grain from Kansas City to C. & N. W. stations in Iowa, under suspension, were ordered cancelled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in I. & S. No. 2228.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to adjust rates so that the Kansas City market will have the same relation to Omaha, as a competitor as it did before the war.

**Class I** railroads have 59,295 freight cars on order on Feb. 1, compared with 55,684 on Jan. 1 and 25,390 on Feb. 1, 1924, reports the American Railway Ass'n. Of the total number on order on Feb. 1 this year, box cars numbered 31,018.

**Grain** and grain products were loaded into 41,414 cars during the week ending Feb. 14, which was a decrease of 6,655 cars below the previous week and 11,688 cars below the corresponding week last year, states the American Railway Ass'n.

**Grain rates** published by the Kansas City Southern applying to points in Louisiana have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until July 1. The Omaha Grain Exchange opposed them charging discrimination.

**The Gooding** long and short haul bill and the Howell-Barkley bill both failed to pass in the last session of Congress. Interested parties will utilize the time before the next Congressional session to build up opposition which will permanently kill these monstrosities.

**Average** daily shortage of equipment for the period ending Feb. 13 was 54 cars, and 511 to all freight cars, reports the American Railway Ass'n. The surplus of serviceable equipment for the same period was 94,795 box cars, 84,602 coal cars, and 220,798 all freight cars.

**Washington, D. C.**—An increase of 22,418 cars of revenue freight loadings during the week ending Feb. 21 over the previous week is recorded, the total reaching 925,295. This is an increase over the corresponding week a year ago, of 79,596 cars, reports the American Railway Ass'n.

**Shippers** have proposed that 6144-TX, transit privileges on grain and grain products between elevators, warehouses or mills in the same city, be amended by adding to paragraphs item 811, TLT No. 2-1, "Transfer of tonnage in less than carload may be made by wagon or truck."

**Export rates** on wheat from Oklahoma to Gulf ports were found not unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission in dismissing No. 14402, the complaint of the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n, alleging the relationship between wheat and flour rates was unduly preferential to competing millers.

**Milling-in-transit** charges of approximately 2½ cents per hundred pounds on shipments of grain from Montana and eastern points thru Pacific coast ports with final destination in California, as proposed by the railroads, have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A hearing has been set for Mar. 19 at Spokane, Wash.

**Export rates** on ex-lake grain and grain

products, other than flour, moving from Buffalo, N. Y., to New Bedford, Mass., New London, Conn., Portland, Me., and Providence, R. I., were found reasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission in docket No. 13548, Maritime Ass'n of Boston Chamber of Commerce et al v. Ann Arbor R. R. et al.

**Midland, Ont.**—The Geo. Hall Coal & Shipping Corp. Montreal; the Glen Lines, Ltd. and the Glen Steamship Lines, Midland, have been merged into the Geo. Hall Coal & Shipping Corp., with James Playfair as Pres.; F. A. Angsbury and J. A. Richardson, vice-presidents. The combined fleet is composed of 40 steel vessels and will work on the upper lakes.

**The Southwestern Freight Bureau**, in its bulletin calling for a hearing at Dallas on Mar. 3, proposes in 5426-TX to amend items in Texas Lines Tariff 32-E covering the stopping for inspection of grain, seeds or hay, to provide that the out-of-line service charges on shipments from or to interstate points be changed to those provided in Item 107, section 1 of the tariff.

**Ottawa, Ont.**—Unfair and discriminatory ocean rates prevent Canadian trade moving freely thru Canadian ports, declared Premier MacKenzie King recently, showing a delegation from Maritime provinces that New York to Liverpool rates were cheaper than rates from St. Lawrence ports to Liverpool and that considerable grain moved thru New York for that reason.

**Washington, D. C.**—A conference of representative American ship owners and operators, marine insurance underwriters, exporters and importers has been called by the United States Chamber of Commerce, to meet in Washington, D. C. on Mar. 19 to consider the York-Antwerp rules for settling losses resulting from jettisoning of cargoes when vessels are in danger at sea.

**Railroad labor unions** lost their suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Supreme Court of the United States on Mar. 2 having ruled that the company can exclude persons who are not employees from representation in arbitration. The decision sets aside the order of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board directing the company to permit labor union representatives to present the claims of its employees.

**Ottawa, Ont.**—The Crow's Nest Pass rates are binding on the Board of Railway Commissioners and rates on commodities specified in the Crow's Nest Act, cannot be exceeded by the Commission, but they apply only to points in existence on the Canadian Pacific Ry., when the Crow's Nest Pass Act was passed in 1897, according to a judgment handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada recently.

**The Gulf** steamship services have adopted a resolution declaring their intention of fixing rates, disregarding the 15-cent differential heretofore in effect, at the last regular meeting of the Gulf conference. Services to United Kingdom and Continent, Baltic, Scandinavian and Mediterranean ports were represented. The proposed action was considered warranted since the tripartite agreement has been abolished by the Shipping Board.

**Southwestern Freight Bureau** docket No. 3854, proposes reduction of grain and grain products rates, as described in Item No. 1 of S. W. L. tariff No. 32-V, taking columns C. D. & E. rates from Wilder Spur, Catorce Spur and Palarm, Ark., to Texas points in Group 2 as shown in the tariff referred to, by ½-cent per 100 lbs. This is an effort to eliminate Fourth Section departures, as rates from points shown above are higher than from Little Rock.

**Rates** assessed on 4 carloads of wheat shipped from points in Oklahoma to Wichita, Kan., where it was stored and later shipped to Galveston, Tex., for export, were found

to have been reasonable, but unlawful to the extent that they exceeded the Cherryvale, Kan., combination, by the Interstate Commerce Commission in docket No. 15617, J. W. Craig Grain Co. et al v. Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. et al. Charges assessed and collected were ordered adjusted to the lawful basis.

**Mixing** arrangements on grain and grain products moving to the Carolinas, such as are now in effect to the Southwest, will be effective Mar. 20, advises the Southern Freight Ass'n. This gives mixed carload rates to the Carolinas over southern carriers from East St. Louis and St. Louis. The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has been granted transit privileges thru East St. Louis elevators on grain originating in Illinois and reshipped to St. Louis, whereby the bridge toll over the Mississippi River and switching charges necessary to effect delivery are absorbed, by several carriers. Other carriers have announced their intention of granting the same privileges in their next tariffs.

**Texas carriers**, in 5969-TX, propose to revise the diversion and reconsignment rules at Texas points, adding a Rule 4 to Section 2, of TLT No. 32-E. The thru rate applicable under this rule is the rate from point of origin over the route via the inspection point to final destination, in effect on date of shipment, but in no case less than rate to or from inspection point. If this rate is not applicable over the route of movement thru the point at which the car may be inspected in connection with this railroad, the tariff rates in effect on date of shipment from point of origin to and from the inspection point will apply, plus inspection charges unless a lower combination of rates is lawfully applicable.

**Omaha, Neb.**—WAAW, the Omaha Grain Exchange radio station, has been authorized by the U. S. radio service department to use a wave length of 384.4 meters. This will give sufficient power that market reports may be sent to western Nebraska and Colorado. Listeners in that territory are requested to send reports to WAAW on the kind of service they receive.

## It Pays to Dry Out Seed Corn.

By P. G. HOLDEN,

Field Director, Agricultural Extension Department, International Harvester Company.

Every ear of corn intended for planting should be harvested before the severe fall freezes and stored where it will thoroughly dry out and keep dry. Experiments made by the Ohio Experiment Station prove that seed corn, carefully dried out in the fall, will produce at least four bushels more to the acre than seed corn taken from the crib in the spring.

This fact is not the result of one test, for one year, but is the result of handling separate lots of seed corn over a number of years and making use of practically every method of caring for seed corn.

Seed from each lot of corn was dried by different methods and planted at the station along with corn selected from the crib in the spring.

In every instance, seed corn carefully dried out and stored properly, proved to be superior to that picked from the crib, buried in oats, piled in a heap, or left in an unventilated place while drying. Corn dried with artificial heat gave a larger yield than corn dried by any other method.

It is not always practical to use artificial heat in drying corn, for, unless we have the facilities and the time to keep the temperature at just the right degree, we are apt to cause germination.

If every ear of seed corn was harvested at the proper time and properly stored and tested before planting, millions of dollars would be added to the value of the annual corn crop.



## Supply Trade

**Baltimore, Md.**—The M. A. Long Co. has moved its offices from 17 Guilford Ave. to the Long Building, 10 W. Chase St.

**Spokane, Wash.**—Prospects for new grain elevators are good and will be fully realized if the present crop prospects and prices continue.—Glasse Cons. Co.

**Chicago, Ill.**—H. E. Surface, formerly with the P. S. Constant Mfg. Co. has joined the sales force of the Webster Mfg. Co., calling on the grain trade throughout Illinois.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The directors of Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co., recently voted to increase the regular dividend on the common stock from 80c to \$1 annually, payable quarterly.

Dollars spent to sell and advertise your product to those who are not financially able to buy are dollars thrown away. The grain trade was never in a better financial condition than it is now.

**Springfield, Ill.**—Rep. R. G. Soderstrom of Streator has introduced in the legislature a bill prohibiting courts from issuing injunctions in labor disputes unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—In making additional installations and in changing from line shaft to unit drives, to save space many grain and mill operators find themselves in need of silent chains. The demand for short center drives and the requests for immediate shipment has caused the American High Speed Chain Co. to add to its service a complete stock of chains and sprockets in sizes of 2, 3, 5, 7½ and 10 h. p. with reductions of 3, 4, 4½ and 5 to 1. This permits shipment out of stock, and cuts delivery time down from approximately two weeks to two days or less. In ordering, the horse power and reduction should be given, together with the bore of the sprocket and key way specifications.

**New York, N. Y.**—The joint committee on the standardization of transmission chains and sprockets, which contains representatives of the S A E, ASME and the American Gear Manufacturers Ass'n, has recommended that its personnel be increased and its work be broadened into a regular sectional committee under the procedure of the American Engineering Standards Com'ite, functioning under the joint sponsorship of the three organizations. This recommendation has been approved by the American Engineering Standards Com'ite. The scope of the project which the Societies will carry forward under the regular sectional committee organization has been tentatively drafted as follows: "Formulation of American standards for transmission roller chains and sprockets teeth based on the standards already adopted by the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Gear Manufacturers Ass'n; and the study of the possibilities of standardizing the so-called silent type of transmission chains and sprockets."

**XXth Century Mill Mfg. Co. and B. S. Constant Mfg. Co. Combined.**

Through the purchase of the equipment, patterns, patents, goodwill, and merchandise at recent sale of The B. S. Constant Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Ill., a merger of this line and the XXth Century Mill Mfg. Co., of Decatur, Ill., is effected under the name of Constant XXth Century Corporation. The office and factory of the new company will be located at 100 Euclid Ave., Bloomington, Ill. The XXth Century Mill Mfg. Co. manufacture the XXth Century self-contained Flour Mills and Flour Mill equipment.

An organization has been formed consisting of men thoroughly familiar with both lines of manufacture. Mr. D. G. Eikenberry, who will be superintendent of the factory, was connected with The B. S. Constant Mfg. Co. for many years, his duties including sales and engineering as well as factory production. The past four years he has been engaged in the construction of grain elevators. Frank J. Temple had his initial experience in the manufacturing business with The B. S. Constant Mfg. Co. in 1895 to 1902, leaving this company to become engineer for the Union Iron Works, becoming treasurer of that Company in 1915 and remaining in that capacity until 1919 when he identified himself with the XXth Century Mill Mfg. Co. Mr. Temple has specialized in designing of Grain Handling Machinery. Mr. Temple will be in charge of engineering and assist in sales of both lines. Faie A. Hurd entered this field through connection with the Union Iron Works in 1908 and was secretary of that Company when he resigned to take the Presidency of the XXth Century Mill Mfg. Co. in 1919. Mr. Hurd will be in charge of the office, XXth Century Mill sales and general correspondence.

### Ventilated Motor for Grain Elevators.

Electric motors of the squirrel cage type have for many years enjoyed a deserved popularity for grain elevator service, even tho the earlier construction left much to be desired in avoiding oil leakage and the dust hazard.

In old style motors oil would penetrate to and soak the windings causing a failure of the insulation. This as well as the oil will overflow and oil-slop on the floor was avoided when the ball bearing was introduced by Fairbanks-Morse & Co., 14 years ago to meet the demand of the elevator and mill companies and the underwriters insuring such risks for a motor that is completely inclosed so as to exclude dust and yet one that will be reasonable in cost and operate at the low temperatures which are commonly recognized as safe for the common type of electric motor insulation.

The latest development is the type "EH" machine of the Fairbanks-Morse Indianapolis Work, shown in the engraving herewith. On the rotor or armature of this machine is a powerful fan which draws clean cool air thru the horizontal inlet pipe, circulates it thru the windings of the motor and discharges it thru the vertical outlet pipe. The windings are thus effectively cooled and at the same time are kept clean and free from dust.

The "EH" motors are of the squirrel cage type with the standard jointless rotor having pure copper bars and cast-on-end rings that is employed in Fairbanks-Morse open-type squirrel cage machines. The windings have extra strong prominently plastic insulation.

The motor is equipped with self-aligning ball bearings, which almost completely elimi-

nate friction and entirely eliminate the frequent trips of the man with the oil can, that are required to maintain proper lubrication of machines with the ordinary ring-oiling sleeve bearings. For ordinary service of approximately ten hours daily-running the bearings require re-lubrication only once a year, which requires only a few cents' worth of grease and about twenty minutes of time, as provision is made by refill and drain plugs so that the old grease may be easily washed out and the new clean grease introduced without removing the bearing closure or disturbing any other part of the machine.

At present Fairbanks-Morse & Co. are able to furnish these machines in nearly all standard ratings up to and including 60 horse power.

Wheat growers in the state of Washington numbering 84 have filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy during the past year. Most of these occurred in the wheat growing district of the north central territory.

## HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

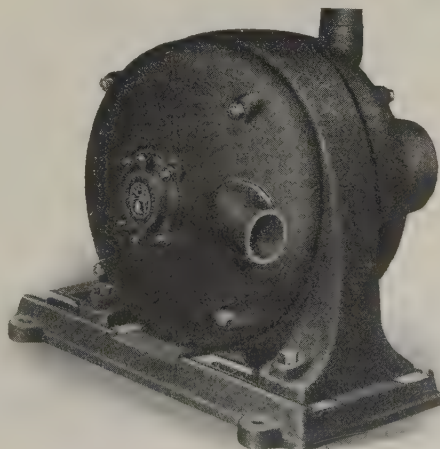
Used everywhere—  
NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

**HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.**

1207 So. Western Ave.

CHICAGO



Ventilated Motor for Grain Elevators.



## Supreme Court Decisions

**Warehousemen.**—Failure to surrender warehouse receipt and to pay storage charges justified warehousemen's refusal to deliver goods.—*Travers v. Burdge, et al. Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey.* 127 Atl. 191.

**Agent's Authority.**—Grain dealer held not estopped to deny agent's execution of contracts of sale by silence on such issue, when informed of contracts by buyer, where buyers did not alter position because of such silence, and dealer had never seen contracts at such time.—*C. E. Parks Grain Co. v. Townsend. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 267 S. W. 1011.

**Arbitration.**—Provision in contract of sale for arbitration of any dispute, including seller's failure to ship or buyer's failure to accept, held valid and binding on parties, so that buyer not having submitted to arbitration cannot maintain suit for damages for seller's failure to deliver.—*Ezell v. Rocky Mountain Bean & Elevator Co. Supreme Court of Colorado.* 232 Pac. 680.

**Suit in County of Destination.**—Venue of suit on seller's guaranty of weight of shipment at destination is in county to which article was to be shipped, though contract was made in another county, where buyer's offer was accepted and title passed on delivery to carrier.—*Heid Bros., Inc., v. Smith-James Grain Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 267 S. W. 1044.

**Suit in Washington by Minnesota Corporation.**—Question whether Minnesota corporation had received right to transact business in Montana at time of sale of wheat to defendant in Montana, by payment of license fee to state of Minnesota, held immaterial as affecting its right to sue for purchase price in Washington.—*St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co. v. Turner. Supreme Court of Washington.* 232 Pac. 288.

**Warehouseman's Liability for Wetting Goods.**—Where all the damage to goods stored in warehouse did not occur when they were first wet, but warehouseman permitted them to remain wet for some time, causing them to gradually and progressively deteriorate, their condition when redelivered, rather than just after being wet, was the proper basis for damages.—*Longwell Transfer v. Elliott. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 267 S. W. 346.

**Valid and Normal Claims by Shippers or Consignees Are "Operating Expenses" of Railroad.**—Current valid claims for loss of, or damage to, freight shipments, in normal volume, are in broad sense "operating expenses" of railroad. Railroad receivers authorized to pay such shippers' claims, as on examination may properly be classed as operating expenses, held not authorized arbitrarily to refuse payment of particular claims, while paying others indistinguishable therefrom.—*Loveland & Hin-yan Co., et al., v. Pere Marquette R. Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 2 Fed. (2d) 948.

**Crop Mortgage.**—Mortgagee of crop for past due installment of purchase price also owed mortgagee unsecured installment on purchase price, amounting to one-third of crop. Mortgagee notified buyer of crop of his right to receive one-third of crop and amount secured by chattel mortgage. Buyer paid proceeds to mortgagor who made payment therefrom to mortgagee. Held, that mortgagee was entitled to credit payment first to its unsecured debt and apply any balance on mortgage; rule of application not being within exception to general rule of payment.—*Sainsbury et ux. v. Wapato Fruit & Cold Storage Co. Supreme Court of Washington.* 232 Pac. 331.

**Buyer Liable to Bank Holding B/L.**—Consignee's buyer, who was permitted by railroad to unload goods without surrender of Bs/L, though acting in good faith, was liable to holder of Bs/L, since carrier had no right to deliver goods without surrender of bills and goods were property of holder, under federal B/L Act (U. S. Comp. St. § 8604p) and Uniform B/L Act La. § 32.—*First Nat. Bank of Longview, Tex., v. Henderson Cotton Oil Co. Supreme Court of Louisiana.* 102 South. 501.

**Carrier Liable for Fire Loss Due to Failure to Furnish Cars.**—Generally, although a shipper has agreed to load his property in cars, and has not yet done so, carrier is liable for its loss if it has been placed in his freight house for purpose of shipment with consent of his freight agent, and is ready for immediate transportation, and cause of delay is carrier's failure to furnish requested cars.—*Fewel v. St. Louis & S. F. Ry. Co. Kansas City Court of Appeals.* 267 S. W. 960.

**Attachment by Creditor of Consignor.**—Attaching creditor of consignor, proceeds of whose goods, sold by consignee, latter deposited in his own bank account, may assert right thereto and recover them, in garnishment proceedings against bank and consignee, so long as latter's balance is sufficient, if no other rights have intervened, credit on bank's books being prima facie evidence of ownership.—*S. Catanzaro & Sons, Inc., v. Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.* 126 Atl. 812.

**Warehousemen.**—Alleged pledgor delivering oral message through third person to warehouseman, directing him to issue receipts for wheat in alleged pledgee's name, without conveying information to warehouseman that intent was to vest title and control in pledgee, or that receipts when written should be delivered to him when there was neither delivery of receipts to pledge nor arrangement between pledgee and warehouseman, held insufficient delivery to constitute valid pledge.—*Ackerson v. Babcock et al. Supreme Court of Washington.* 232 Pac. 335.

**Measure of Damages for Breach of Contract.**—The damages resulting from the breach of a sales contract for the sale of a commercial commodity is ascertained by arriving at the difference between the contract price and the price which must be paid by the purchaser for a like commodity in the open market at the place specified for delivery. If the commodity may not be had in the open market at the place specified for delivery, then the nearest market must be used as a basis for computation, plus the transportation charges from such point to the place specified for delivery.—*W. T. Ferguson Lumber Co. v. Hiawatha Lumber Co. Supreme Court of Oklahoma.* 232 Pac. 67.

## Books Received

**FOWLD'S HULLESS OATS.** contain some tentative statements concerning the variety, by A. N. Hume. The booklet tells why hullless oats are preferable in feeding poultry and swine, compares yield with other varieties and gives the results of experiments in raising and feeding them. Bulletin No. 205, published by Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings, S. D.

## Railroad Claims Collected

Send in Claims of every description. No Collection. No Pny.  
**The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.**  
1132 Builders Exchange Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or editor of this publication.

## Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

**I. C. C. supplement No. 14 to tariff No. 601-J.** I. C. C. No. A-10025, effective Mar. 26, cancels the wheat and corn rates from Sioux City, Ia., to stations between Rileysburg and Brazil, Ind., inclusive, making the combination apply. Wheat and corn rates are reduced between Ackley, Ia., and stations in Groups 3 and 7.

**E. B. Boyd supplement No. 33 to Circular No. 1-R of Western Trunk Lines, I. C. C. No. A-1444, effective Apr. 1,** makes prepared feed (not condimental or medicinal), when not less than 60% of the ingredients consist of articles listed in Section "C," Rule 285, take 5th class rates. This rule applies between points in Illinois Rate Com'te territory only.

**C. & A. supplement No. 8 to tariff No. 1604-H.** I. C. C. No. A-1626, effective Mar. 23, reduces the rate on wheat and corn in carloads moving between Peoria or Pekin, Ill., and Atlanta, Ill., to 9 cents per hundred pounds. This applies on Illinois intrastate traffic only. Several reductions on barley, corn, oats and rye rates between St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., and various points in Illinois, are also made.

**C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 17 to tariff No. 29329-F, I. C. C. No. C-11214, effective Mar. 18,** makes wheat and corn rates 24 cents and 19 cents, respectively between stations in Group C (Kansas City-St. Joseph) and stations between Hudson, Wis., and Duluth, Minn., inclusive, on the C. St. P. M. & O., Andover, Cedar, Bethel and Isanti to Duluth, Minn., inclusive, on the G. N. Reductions when the product is shipped over other roads in the same territory are also made.

## Objection to St. Lawrence Canal.

Geo. C. Conn, traffic director of one of the largest Michigan automobile factories, voices the following practical objections to the investment by the United States of the taxpayers' money in the St. Lawrence Canal:

There are about five months of each year when the St. Lawrence route cannot be used on account of ice. These are the months when much of the grain tonnage is available, so that during the months from April until September, when navigation is possible, the tonnage of grain is light and hardly sufficient to warrant the investment.

The depth of the hull or carrying capacity of a steamer has much to do with the financial success of the venture. The deepest hull which can be operated through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers is about twenty feet, and any ocean steamer with such a small draught is not an economical craft. The percentage of such ocean vessels is very small, and the larger boats are gradually putting them out of business.

When I first moved to Minnesota (1897) the federal government was just commencing work on what was known as the "Meeker's Island Dam," in the Mississippi River, near Minneapolis. This was to make it possible for boats to navigate the Mississippi to Minneapolis. It is over twenty-five years and the boats have not reached Minneapolis.

What I have stated above refers only to the physical and financial side of the project.

Assuming that the canal was built and in operation, what traffic would it carry, in any quantities, outside of grain? The tonnage on the Great Lakes today is largely grain, ore, coal and lumber. There is no reason to look for ore, coal or lumber using the new canal in any quantities. The United States is now importing iron ore in large quantities, lumber is growing scarce and too high priced for export, coal can be more economically exported through Chesapeake Bay ports.

The great coming market for the United States is in South America, and no one could claim the St. Lawrence route a good one for such business.

Our federal government should not at this time spend millions for the building of a canal in Canada, especially when its use is limited to seven months each year, and serves only a small number of states. The available tonnage is not now sufficient to warrant the expense. The building of this Canadian canal will injure the New York State Canal and all the railroads east of Chicago and possibly result in increasing rail rates more than enough to offset what might be saved on freight moved entirely by water.



## Patents Granted

**1,528,348. Transferring Dust.** Joseph B. Taylor, Allendale, N. J. A screw conveyor compresses the dust in a uniform and continuous manner thru a slightly flaring tube extending beyond the end of the screw.

**1,525,983. Hopper for Weighing Machines.** Herbert Cross, Cynwyd, Pa. The bottom of the hopper in which the material is weighed is releasable to dump the contents into a container on the weighing platform.

**1,525,834. Machine for Cleaning Grain.** Edmund C. Traves, New Westminster, B. C. A pair of superposed spaced and longitudinally reciprocable screens have immovably mounted between them a pair of screens in rubbing contact with the reciprocating screens, all the screens being perforated according to grading sizes.

**1,527,633. Proportional Mixing Apparatus.** Geo. C. Debay, Springdale, Pa. The apparatus comprises a plurality of feed hoppers each provided with two pivotally movable chutes, one of the chutes being adapted to close the hopper and being adapted when tilted to direct material from the hopper to the second chute. Both chutes are connected to an operating lever on which is an adjustable weight.

**1,528,009. Eliminating Onion Seeds from Grain.** Henry J. Daniel, Sutherland, Va. The apparatus comprises a cylinder adapted for the reception of steam, a plurality of flues extending vertically through the cylinder and adapted for the reception of onion seed containing grain, a supplemental heating chamber secured to the lower portion of the cylinder and having a plurality of compartments, each one of which is equal to the capacity of all the flues, and valves controlling communication between the several compartments.

**1,528,696. Apparatus for Drying Grain.** Wilfrid N. Robinson, Rochdale, Eng., assignor to Thos. Robinson & Son, Rochdale. The material passes in streams thru the upper part of the apparatus while heated air is passed thru the material. An air heater is connected with for heating the air supplied to it; a section below containing a multiplicity of internally heated vessels over the external surfaces of which

the material from the upper part flows or passes in its descent thru the apparatus or machine, and air inlet and outlet openings in the walls of the part adapted to permit the passage of air thru it and the material.

**1,527,810. Magnetic Separator.** Robert A. Manegold, Milwaukee, Wis., assignor to Dings Magnetic Separator Co., Milwaukee. The magnetic pulley comprises end pieces having ventilating apertures therein, a central hollow member secured to the end pieces, winding upon said central members and between the end pieces, the windings being composed of a plurality of axially spaced sections and radially spaced sections, and spacing bars located between the sections, whereby ventilating ducts are provided in the windings between such spacing bars, the hollow center member having apertures aligning with certain of the ventilating ducts.

**1,526,146. Grain and Seed Cleaner.** Chas. N. Hatfield, Fountain City, Ind. The fan casing of the machine has an air duct extension with a single arched humped wall providing a contracted middle portion and flaring end portions. The lower wall of one of the flaring end portions is inclined oppositely to the longer wall of the chute, forming therewith a second and lower chute, the lower wall of the other flaring end portion being downwardly inclined and having at its lower end an uninterrupted junction with the fan casing, the air duct having free and unobstructed communication with the lower end of the upper chute and with the upper end of the lower chute.

**1,528,670. Grain Door.** Harry W. Larson, Pingree, N. D. The structure comprises posts at the opposite sides of a door opening, a door adapted to pass between the posts, means for suspending the door for swinging movements in the door opening, one vertical edge portion of the door being adapted to overlap one post with the other vertical edge portion spaced from the other post, and a latch plate carried by the door at the last-named edge portion thereof to be projected so as to overlap the second-named post, whereby when said plate is retracted the last-named edge portion of the door is free to swing within the door opening and whereby the first-named edge portion of the door is prevented from swinging in the door opening until the door is shifted lengthwise away from the first-named post.

In the iron and steel industries 23 additional blast furnaces were blown in during January and production arose to almost the exceptional levels of March, 1924.

## Reduces Tolls Avoids Expensive Inaccuracies

Pope & Eckhardt Co., prominent Chicago Grain Commission Merchants, commend the Universal Grain Code. This company has used this Toll Saver continuously since its publication. Read the convictions of a user:

Chicago, Dec. 19, 1924.

Grain Dealers Journal,  
Chicago, Ill.  
Gentlemen:

We have used the UNIVERSAL GRAIN CODE extensively since this book was made available to the Trade some years ago. We find it is a Code that can be used much more freely in expressing desired information on orders, purchases, sales, prices and other intimate matters involved in the Grain Trade; therefore, that it demonstrates without further explanation, a saving in cost which we consider a most important item. It is sure that with a much larger number of words, that can be used to give expression to what is desired to communicate with our country patrons that it offers occasionally a few more difficulties to prepare a message, but that is quickly overcome with increased familiarity with the book.

We have found that our customers also use this book extensively and find it convenient and profitable, even if for no other purpose than saving of telegraphic tolls.

We consider it a most useful and desirable book for use in the Grain Trade and the various interests related thereto.

Very truly yours,  
POPE & ECKHARDT CO.

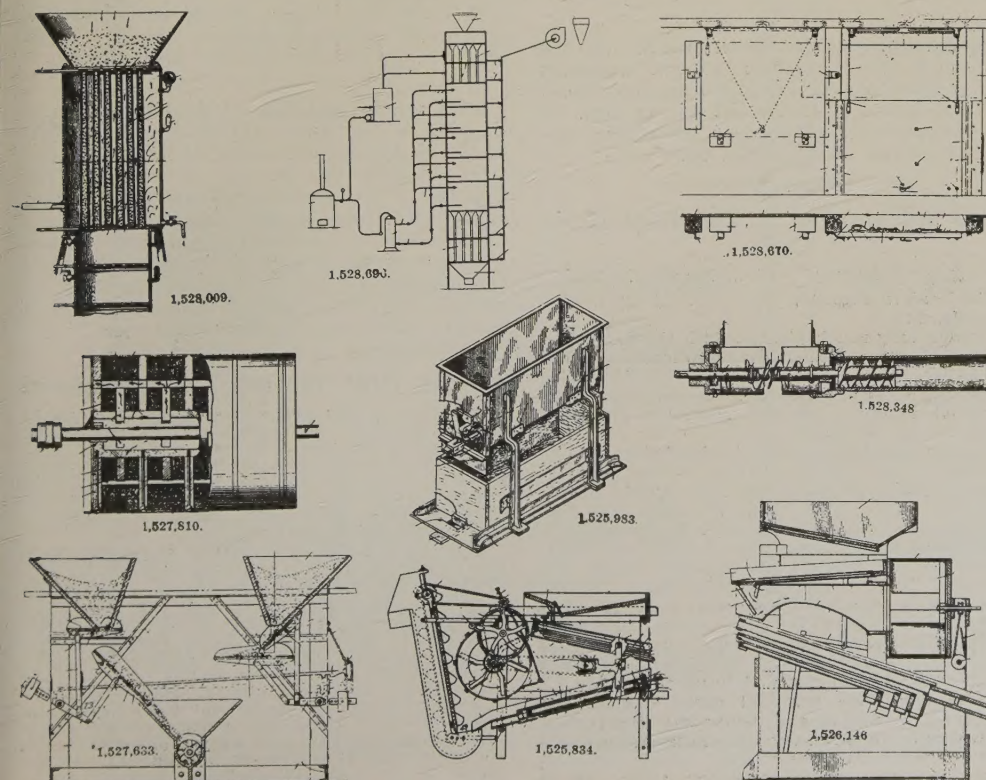
EAD-B

When such companies as this place so strong an endorsement on any code, it is conclusive proof that it possesses real merit.

Follow the example of the Pope & Eckhardt Co. and its customers; stop the leaks in your business by using an accurate, toll saving, grain, feed and seeds code.

Printed on rice bond paper, 146 pages, substantially bound in flexible leather, size 7x4½ inches, weight 5 ozs. Price, f. o. b. Chicago, \$3.00. Book paper, board covers, \$1.50.

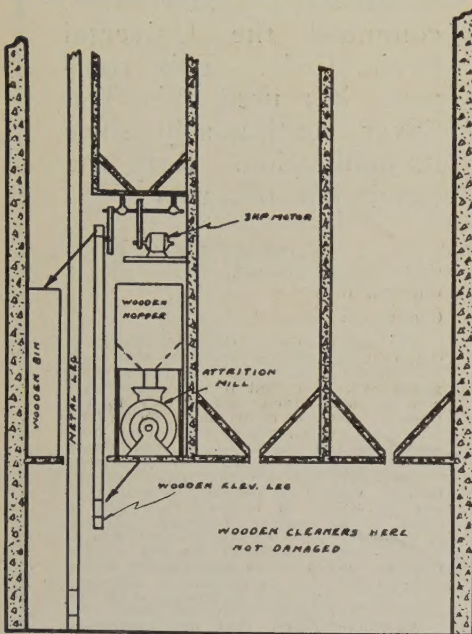
**Grain Dealers Journal**  
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.





### \$3,000 Fire Loss in Concrete Elevator at Forbes, N. D.

Recent fire losses in reinforced concrete grain elevators at Sullivan, Ill., Yankton, S. D. and Forbes, N. D., have served to impress upon the owners and operators of all concrete elevators the extreme folly of using wood in the construction of spouts, leg casing, bins, hoppers, floors or machinery supports. Wood is just as combustible in a concrete or fireproof elevators as anywhere and should be kept out if the owners of fireproof elevators desire to reduce their fire hazards to a minimum. Dust is also combustible and its burning has contributed liberally to several fire losses in concrete elevators. This hazard can be materially reduced by installing modern dust collecting equipment and keeping the house clean. Then the fire insurance rate will be so low no concrete elevator owner will go



Wood in the Concrete Elevator at Forbes, N. D., which Burned.

without it and the flames will not catch them unprotected as in the recent fires.

In writing of this fire Eugene Arms of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau writes, "Fire resistive elevators are fire resistive only when they contain no combustible material and when they are kept clean. Herewith is a sketch of the construction of the feed grinding equipment in the reinforced concrete elevator of the Forbes Equity Exchange, Forbes, N. D.

"The report states to us that during the afternoon, the electric motor was taken down for repairs and the following morning fire was discovered. It is the assumption that fire smoldered in the dust for some time before breaking out. The wood hoppers and wood leg were destroyed. A window in the cupola was open which created a draft and as a result several sections of the metal leg were warped requiring them to be replaced.

"The cupola apparently contained a considerable amount of dust and although there was very little combustible material there, evidence showed considerable heat. Practically all the wire glass windows were cracked by the heat from the burning dust. The bin tops were of reinforced concrete with tight fitting man-hole covers and the damage to the grain was, therefore, very slight.

"The fire loss to the plant will amount to something over \$3,000.00 and the plant will not be in operation for several days resulting in a further uninsured loss. This proves that fire resistive elevators must be fire resistive in every particular and clean at all times to justify their classification as fire resistive."

#### Fortunately the Motor Was Enclosed.

It was a fire resistive elevator, with motor room in the cupola. A hot bearing was the cause of the fire, and it just about ruined the motor. A bucket of salt hastily brought up on the manlift was used in controlling the blaze; but the manager now says that a carbon tetrachloride extinguisher in the cupola would have saved time and have done more effective work. Another thing—the safety switch was inside the enclosure and could not be reached. Such devices, of course, should be outside. There was a good cleaner and other burnable material in the cupola that would have been ruined had the motor not been properly enclosed—*Our Paper*.

Open contracts in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade reached a maximum during February of 122,009,000 bus. on Feb. 5 and a minimum of 109,781,000 bus. on Feb. 14. The largest open interest for the season was 134,164,000 bus. on November 28.

#### Some Advantages of Universal Grain Code.

Denver, Colo., March 7, 1925.

Grain Dealers Journal,  
Chicago, Ill.

We are very much pleased with the Universal Grain Code as we find it easier to locate phrases we desire to use as we become familiar with the book, and are enabled to express our ideas to much better advantage and still limit our wires to ten words.

We are also much pleased with being able to transmit a car number in two words as quite often it takes as many as four words in the Robinson Code and then we are not sure whether the party will decipher it correctly.

The feature of being able to put practically any price in one word also appeals to us. For instance, in the Robinson code when you get above \$1.10 per bushel or per cwt. it takes two words, which is quite often confusing, whereas in the Universal Code a word is supplied for prices including fractions in eighths up to \$2.50, and in steps of 1c up to 1,000.

It is our hope that all grain dealers will eventually come to the Universal Grain Code as we know that if they once familiarize themselves therewith they will never willingly return to the Robinson.—Very truly, T. D. Phelps Grain Company, by E. P. Wingate.

#### Insurance Notes.

Lightning played havoc with elevators last year, especially in the West. In fact much of the increase can be laid to that cause, and is just a little more proof, if proof were needed, that protection against the lightning hazard should be a part of the equipment of every elevator.—*Our Paper*.

The majority of property owners would undoubtedly take more interest in fire prevention if they appreciated the fact that they are paying for our national carelessness in spite of the fact that they never receive a bill for it. The cost of every phase of living is increased because of our tremendous fire wastage.—Franklin H. Wentworth, sec'y of the National Fire Protection Ass'n.

Personal responsibility for fire-losses which would cause the man with a preventable fire to be looked upon as a public offender instead of an object of sympathy was the chief feature of an address by Franklin H. Wentworth, executive sec'y of the National Fire Protection Ass'n, before a joint meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the St. Louis Safety Council and the Kiwanis Club. Indicating that individual and community co-operation can remedy the situation, he stated that many cities are enacting ordinances whereby a person or firm having a preventable fire is held liable to the city for the cost of extinguishing it.

An electric current has a magnetic field surrounding it. The area of this varies according to the strength of the electric current. The high voltage of the electrical conditions that produce a lightning flash seems to have a magnetic effect on all metals in its immediate vicinity which is liable to cause small flashes between metals near to each other. It has been demonstrated that an artificially produced stroke of lightning or electricity will produce a flash between two near parallel wires and highly inflammable material placed between the wires will ignite. We believe we have evidence of such a fire started on a separator between the fan shaft and drive shaft bearings. This small flash is not as liable to cause a fire as the main lightning flash. If trouble results it probably would be at bearings with oil and dust accumulation. Our conclusion is there should be an interior system as well as an exterior system.—Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

This whole question of distributing merchandise is one which distributors have taken up by organizing the National Distribution Conference under the auspices of the National Chamber. Six special committees have been appointed to study as many aspects of the general problem of distribution and their reports will be made the subject of discussion at a general meeting of the conference, composed of approximately two hundred representatives of various trades, to be held late this year.

#### Annual Ohio Mutual Fire Statement.

The 23rd annual statement of the Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n, Columbus, O., issued by J. W. McCord, sec'y-treas., covering the calendar year of 1924, lists the total receipts from all sources at \$31,094.27. This added to the net cash assets on hand at the close of 1923, which was \$23,214.71, makes a total of \$54,308.98.

Losses amounted to a total of \$16,950.69. They were divided into 4 for \$3,000 each; 1 for \$2,922.62; 1 for \$2,000; 1 for \$20.66; 1 for \$7.41. Overhead expenses accounted for \$12,807.17, making total disbursements \$29,757.86. Accrued interest on Liberty Bonds to Dec. 31, 1924, brought the total cash assets admitted to \$24,680.38.

Liabilities amounted only to \$450. Other assets, the estimated assessment No. 2 of 1924 in the process of collection, office furniture, fixtures, supplies, safe and automobile, made the total net surplus of the ass'n \$36,030.38. At the close of the year 649 policies were in force, covering \$1,785,250, an approximate average amount per policy of \$2,700.

**FIRE BARRELS** filled with solution of Calcium Chloride provides better protection for your elevator and reduces your insurance rate. Write for particulars

**CARBONDALE CALCIUM CO.**  
CARBONDALE, PENN.



## Where is Danger Hiding?

In some out of the way corner of your mill or elevator may be a condition which some day will mean disastrous fire, or dust explosion—and ruin.

Hartford Mill and Elevator Underwriters and Engineers will inspect your property, eliminate hazards and provide sound insurance against loss of investment, and grain value—surely a desirable combination, one well worth the consideration of every mill and elevator owner. For further information write or call.



A seal of certainty  
on an insurance  
policy

***Cleaner Elevators  
mean fewer fires.***

**Hartford Fire Insurance Co.**

*Mill and Elevator Department*

H. W. Donnan, Supt.

410 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Illinois

### THE WOOD COVERED HOUSE

The shingle roofed, wood sided house is a standing invitation to LIGHTNING. If you want to play safe, you can cover it with iron and make proper ground connection, or, you can install a good LIGHTNING Rod system. Either method will be effective. Why take chances?

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NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C. A. McCOTTER  
Secretary  
Indianapolis  
Indiana

25% of Elevator Fires are caused by Lightning.

### Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary  
A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

## LIGHTNING and LOCOMOTIVE SPARKS

Were two of the largest known causes of fire in Flour Mills and Grain Elevators in 1924.

The insurance saving pays for protection against both.

A metal roofed, iron clad plant, properly grounded, gives almost certain protection against both, and takes the lowest insurance rate.

Our records show no losses from lightning on plants having standard lightning protection, either by lightning rods or grounded metal sides and roof.

Write your Insurance Company or this office for standards and estimates of insurance saving.

### MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

*Representing the*

**Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies**

Organized 1902

**TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INS. CO.**  
LIVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance on Grain Elevators, Residence and Mercantile Property.

Our Grain Policy requiring monthly reports affords the Grain Dealer full protection on all stocks on hand. Write us for particulars.

E. A. BROWN, President

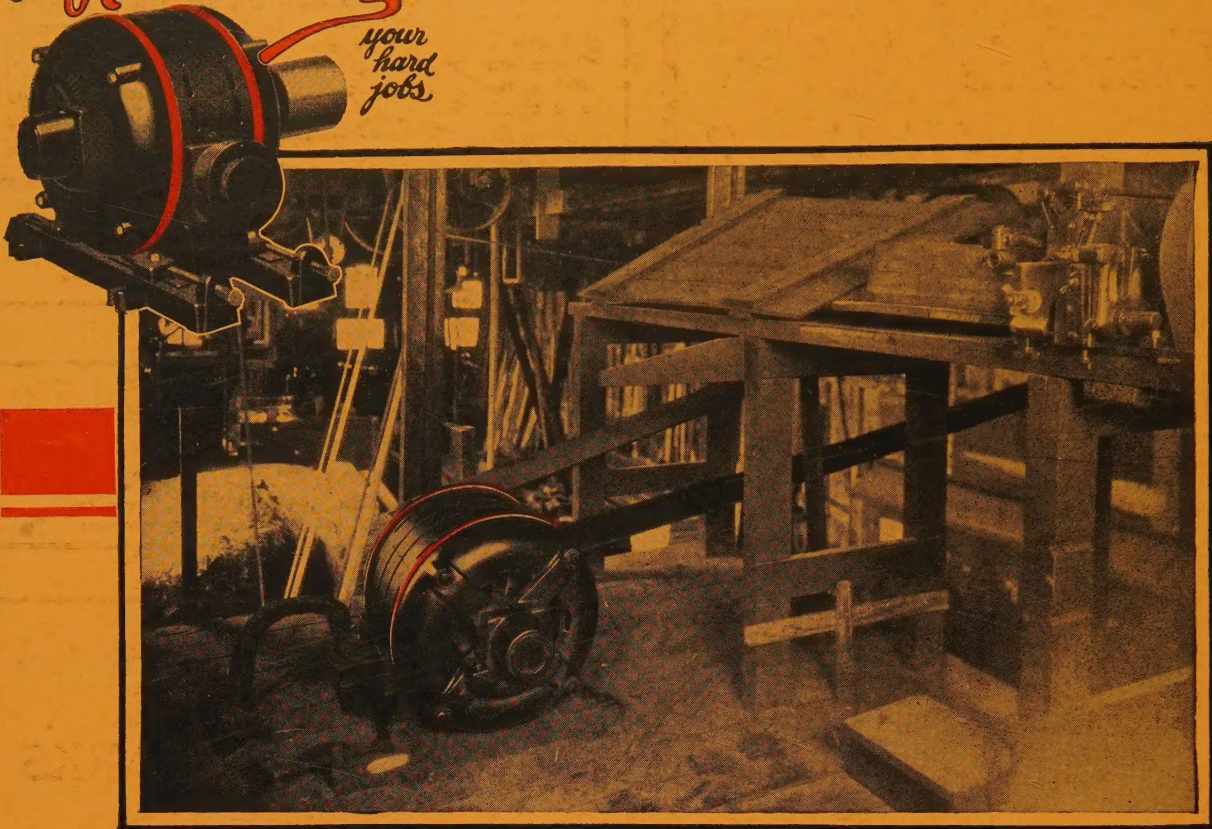
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*Give Red Bands*  
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## **Six days and five nights each week for seven years, record of Red Band Motors**

F. Snider, Shop Supt. at the Yards Plant, Mather Stock Car Co., Chicago, says:

"Nothing could be harder on a motor than car shop work—operating in temperatures ranging from 20° below zero to 120° above, exposed to smoke, dirt and hot gases, and running 110 hours a week.

"In this plant two 7-year-old Howell Red Band Electric Motors are running 6 days and 5 nights a week, 20 hours out of 24, and never giving trouble. Howells in our other plants are just as satisfactory.

"A 20 H. P. Howell drives a line shaft running a 36 in. cross cut wood saw and a gainer for grooving door sills—a total load of 25-30 H. P.

"A 30 H. P. Howell drives a 60 ft. line shaft operating a 36 in. and a 32 in. drill press, a 200 lb. hammer, a bolt heading and forging machine, and an 18 in. emery wheel—a total load of double its capacity.

"Howell motors are easier to keep clean than other motors, being more tightly enclosed and better finished; and they require less oil."

*Howell Red Band Motors are made in all types and sizes from ½ H. P. to 100 H. P. Sales and Service blankets the nation. Catalog on request.*

Howell Electric Motors Company  
Howell, Michigan

(56)

# Howell RED BAND ELECTRIC Motors

— Make Good On The Hard Jobs —